

The War In Pictures

JULY 20th
1918

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

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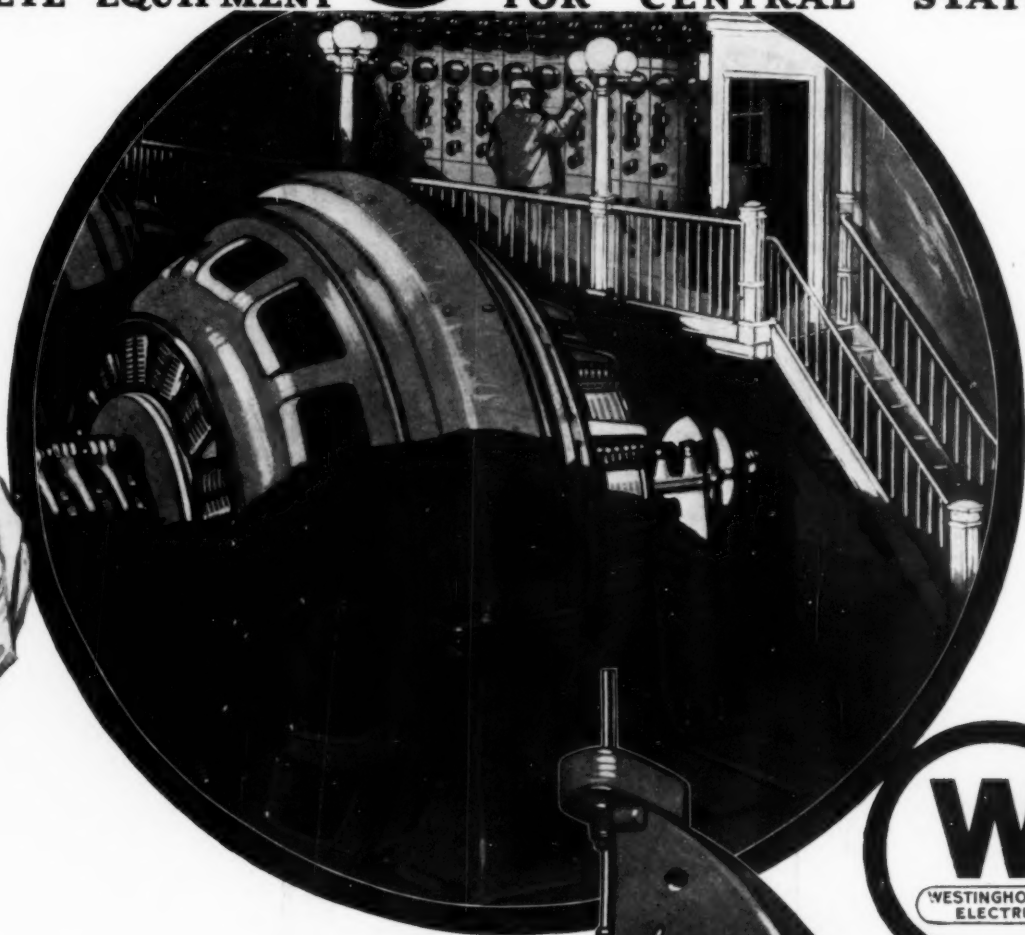
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The Rising Sun

Edition Over 500,000 a Week

Westinghouse

COMPLETE EQUIPMENT FOR CENTRAL STATIONS



Making Current a Commodity

The widespread and varied application of electric power to commercial and domestic activity is not solely due to the scientist, the inventor or the engineer.

In this accomplishment there has been another factor of prime importance—the central station industry.

The central station industry is the connecting link. From the inventor, the engineer and the manufacturer, it has taken the apparatus and machinery, and put it to work for the benefit of countless thousands.

By helping to make electrical energy cheap and the supply adequate and certain, it has had a large part in making electricity a servant of the whole people.

Each central station is a hundred or a thousand power plants in one. It is a great community current manufactory, producing and marketing that modern magic which,

at command, lights your lamps, does ironing, cleaning, washing and other tasks in your home, drives the machines in your plant and manifests itself in your daily life in many other ways.

Within less than thirty-five years it has grown so greatly that today there are in this country nearly 6,000 central stations, many of them serving not simply a single city or town but entire states, and sending current many miles.

Hand in hand with the electrical manufacturing industry, the central station has worked for constant advance in the various aspects of current production, transmission, and control.

Westinghouse Electric, therefore, will always take pride in the fact that it has participated so largely in helping to develop the central station industry and in supplying such a large part of the equipment now used by it.



WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
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CXXVII SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1918 No. 3280

"Stand by the Flag: In God We Trust"

America Above Party

By Secretary of the Navy DANIELS

THE time was when we thought some of the Republicans were pretty bad fellows and sometimes we proved it. And sometimes the Republicans thought that of us and sometimes they proved it. But now men of both parties are fighting in the lines, fighting at home. America is above party every hour of the day. There isn't a man in America to-day who will get a following with the people unless he puts America above party.

Flagrant Waste of Paper

THE Government, through one of its accredited agencies, the Federal Trade Commission, recently urged the publishers of this country, as a patriotic duty, to eliminate waste and curtail consumption of print paper. This product at the time was being consumed faster than it was being produced, and the commission deprecated an alleged increase in the average size of daily and Sunday newspapers. Two of the commission, Messrs. Colver and Murdock, are experienced newspaper men and know the situation.

The Commission's advice was good, where needed, but it would have been better had it been broader in its application. There are cynical souls who hold that the Government itself needs just such an admonition. There is overwhelming evidence that official Washington is most profuse and extravagant in its use of paper. A Washington correspondent says: "There are very few Government bureaus which do not send each week to newspaper and magazine offices ten times more publicity material than there is any hope of getting into print. The copy submitted to Washington newspaper offices each day fills several waste-paper baskets."

It is thus evident that Uncle Sam's own household is needlessly using great quantities of paper. True, much of this is letter paper, but it is made of wood pulp, as is print paper, and excessive consumption of it helps to cause a scarcity of the latter. But vast numbers of printed documents are prepared for the departments which are not urgent and which could well be omitted in this time of stress. The abuse connected with the *Congressional Record* is notorious. Any kind of an electioneering speech and all manner of unimportant stuff are often allowed to be printed in it at Government expense. Copies of the *Record* are sent broadcast by tens of thousands, cumbering the mails without charge to Congressional frankers, although newspapers must pay almost prohibitive postage rates. If the Federal Trade Commission had full authority to direct its fire at the departmental wasters, it could effect a very marked saving in the everyday use of paper in the United States.

But the Commission should also realize how on special occasions the Government and others are guilty of a stupendous waste of paper, beside which the worst that may be said of the periodicals is as a grain of sand. A most glaring instance was in the latest Liberty Bond campaign. Although thousands of newspapers and magazines were devoting sufficient space to free or patriotically paid-for advertising of the Loan to make it a success, even if no other instrumentality had been employed, Government employees and civilian committees of all descriptions, some of them extremely superserviceable, were avalanching the public with so much printed matter as to threaten exhaustion of the paper supply.

The forms in which this prodigality manifested itself numbered in all twenty-seven. They included posters, pamphlets, folders, handbills, cards, auto-markers, placards, pasters, Liberty Bell hangers and Kaiser collars, besides arm bands, billboards, car cards, foreign language appeals, frank cards, inserts, lantern slides, motion pictures, novelties, rubber stamps, billboard signs, electrical signs, tickers, theater programs, transparency covers, window hangers and window displays.

The number of appeal units in the Second Federal Reserve District aggregated over 66,000,000. In New York City 1,000,000 frank cards, and 2,000,000 inserts were sent out and 500,000 circulars were distributed in cars and restaurants, and pasters and placards were used in milk-store windows, transfer wagons, ice and coal wagons, at the city markets, and in office windows. There was such a surfeit of appeal that it lost its effect and became simply wearisome. Prospective buyers in one section of the West were expected to digest over 1,200,000 pounds of mailed posters and circulars, although the nature and merits of the loan were amply set forth in publications reaching all homes. To these haphazard means of advertising, instead of using the popular channels of the press, the people gave so little heed that in many cities the streets were littered with the "literature" dumped on the public. The Government itself set the pace in mailing to individuals unnecessarily numerous manifestoes.

A good second to the unnecessary outlays in the Liberty Loan campaigns have been those in the Food campaigns. In the United States Senate lately, Mr. Reed of Missouri animadverted on a bill of expenses for the Food Administration which included \$16,000 for franking copies of Mr. Hoover's speeches, a needless bit of expenditure when all the newspapers were only too glad to print them; and also such items as \$40,000 for Hoover buttons and \$18,000 for medallions. Why should the Government resort to these irregular methods of advertising? What has it to show for this waste of paper and other materials? Why does it not follow the example of leading business men, who do their advertising in the columns of established publications and find this not only less expensive, but also more fruitful in results?

At a time when every dollar is needed to prosecute the war, when burdens of taxation are steadily mounting, when none of the nation's energies should be diverted in useless directions, money and effort are being recklessly thrown away by many officials who are clamoring for economy on the part of the people in general.

The fourth Liberty Loan campaign will be on us within a few months. Shall we, when it arrives, improve on the "bombastic methods" by which the previous loans were floated? At a meeting of 600 bankers in Chicago, these methods were criticised by T. M. Traylor, director of sales of Certificates of Indebtedness for the Seventh Federal Reserve district. Mr. Traylor thought that there was no need of nerve-racking and energy-consuming campaigns. While in most places of size, there was a continuous "hurrah" over the sale of the bonds, one western city (Detroit) without fuss or noise, through an intelligent get-together and newspaper publicity plan, oversubscribed its quota within two or three days. There was no ceaseless tooting of fish horns for weeks there, and no unlimited waste of useful material. Why cannot every city and town hereafter make as sensible a showing and save breath and strength and nerves and paper?

All of which is respectfully submitted.

No Time for Strikes

THE whole nation is behind the President when he says the first duty of all is to win the war, and that "the war can be lost in America as well as on the fields of France." Hugh Frayne, Eastern organizer for the American Federation of Labor, speaking at the National Conference on War Economy, said: "Labor understands very well that this is not a rich man's war, but that it is the war of rich and poor alike, for liberty, justice and democracy."

In a message to the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, President Wilson said: "No controversy between capital and labor should be suffered to interrupt it until every instrumentality set up by the Government for its amicable settlement has been employed and its intermediation heeded to the utmost." Labor agreed, through its official representatives, not to strike during the war, yet there have been strikes which have interfered with the Government's war preparations. These have sprung, not from the demands of the workmen themselves, but from a few leaders who seek to turn labor troubles to their own profit.

Officers of the Western Union Company charge that the threatened strike of telegraphers was started by certain leaders of labor organizations who are out for reelection and hoped to have a successful strike to their credit. This charge has not been denied, but the Western Union employees themselves have expressed their disapproval of a strike. The traffic department of the Chicago office wired Pres. Carlton pledging loyalty to

the company. More than three thousand telegraphers in Seattle, Spokane, and Chicago wired President Wilson they would not be party to any disruption of service during the war. Telegraphers in war service in France are opposed to a strike. Major Printz, a former Western Union telegrapher now a train dispatcher in France, cabled his wife, also a telegrapher, to stick to the Western Union and to take no part in any labor trouble. In statements such as these, labor speaks at its best.

When waiters walked out without a word of warning just as the 700 members of the National Association of Piano Merchants of America were about to sit down to their annual dinner, in New York, and when street railway employees of the Public Service Corporation in New Jersey quit also without warning and inconveniently 800,000 people, labor was following unwise leadership. The worst feature about the labor situation is the walking delegate who makes his living by fomenting strikes.

The report of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation says that the walking delegate recognizes neither the law of the State nor of the labor organizations, that he levies a tax upon two million workmen and keeps them in practical slavery. "If Congress and the State legislatures pass laws to heavily fine and to imprison the walking delegates for demanding a workman's money," says this report, "the walking delegates will pass from sight and the unions will hereafter be run by the good men in them."

The labor agitator who makes personal capital out of strikes is the greatest hindrance to an era of better understanding between employer and employee. Labor will rise tremendously in public opinion when it refuses to follow such leadership.

The Plain Truth

CHILDREN! There was a time in America, as in many other lands, not so far gone by, when the parental leadership of a large family was a position looked upon by the great majority of well-to-do people as one holding a mild touch of merit. Fathers and mothers of "large families," which meant any number over two children, were for the most part viewed with tolerance by amused and progressive members of the various intellectual cults which have taken the regulation of thought, morals and general all-around public and private righteousness upon themselves, though no small number of highly "respectable" people actually came to prate of "one's duty to one's child," "the elevation of the plane of living through keeping the family down" etc., etc., in open condemnation of the old-fashioned family of vigorous numerical strength. But now all things are changed, and for years to come public opinion will be set against those who bear no children or rear such children as they have "soft." For its part on this question, LESLIE'S is proud to print a Roll of Honor, not only for those who fall in the country's service, but also in recognition of those noble old-fashioned families which, in this hour of peril, are offering for the nation's defense, not one or two, but four, five, six or more stalwart sons and self-sacrificing daughters. For inspiration, read page 86 of this issue.

PREPARE! It is probable that by the time the great war ends the United States will have a fighting force of millions of men. With restoration of peace, most of this vast host of soldiers and sailors will have to return to civil life. Many may be able to recover the places they gave up, or may get other chances to labor, but a great proportion may find it difficult to obtain work at all. The finding of employment for these brave fellows who sacrificed their material interests in defense of the republic will be a serious problem and a patriotic duty in which all should be interested. In the spirit of preparedness, farseeing persons have already begun to agitate this matter. A committee headed by Dr. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration of the Port of New York, lately went to Canada to investigate what the Canadian Government is doing. Among definite propositions put forth is one by Eugene Greenhut, Sergeant-Major, N. A., at Camp Upton, New York, which has commendable features. It provides for the appointment of a commission by the President whose business it shall be to secure "profitable employment for all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines." This commission is to comprise representatives of the following interests: legislative, labor, banking, agricultural, railroad, steam, mining, manufacturing, textiles, the press, the army, the navy. This national employment bureau will seek places for the men in such lines as they are fitted for. Men in the nation's service are to be kept there until jobs can be found for them. Men unable to get work are to be organized by brigades and divisions, as in the army, public lands are to be allotted to them and they are to be aided in developing, and eventually owning, the property. The nation will not allow the heroes who saved it in wartime to suffer in peacetime.

Sturdy 1 and 2 Ton Trucks Delivered In Hours-Not Months

TRUCK deliveries are now months behind and growing worse. Prices are going higher and higher.

And yet, you can secure 1 and 2-Ton Trucks on a day's notice simply by converting any make of used passenger car into a sturdy, dependable motor truck with Smith Form-a-Truck.

The cost will be but about one-half of the price of trucks of similar tonnage and the change can be made in a few hours.

Over 30,000 Smith Form-a-Trucks are now making deliveries in over six hundred different lines of business—they can do it for you in your business.

Our booklet, "Solves the Delivery Problem," tells how. Send for it.

**SMITH MOTOR TRUCK CORPORATION
CHICAGO**

**Standard Attachment
for Ford Cars**

1 Ton . . . \$390

**Universal Attachment
for all other cars**

1 Ton . . . \$450

2 Ton . . . 550

f. o. b. Chicago

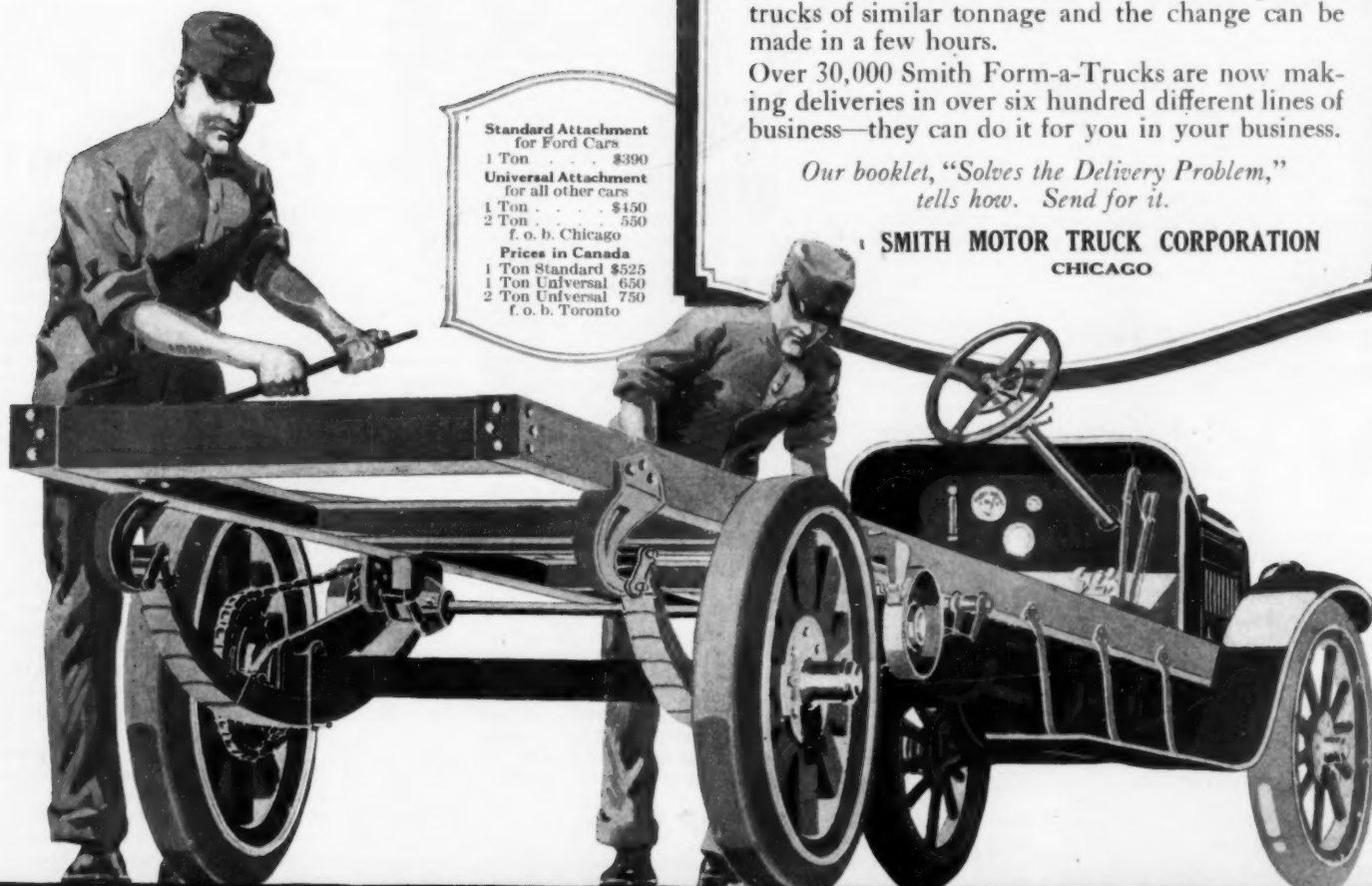
Prices in Canada

1 Ton Standard \$525

1 Ton Universal 650

2 Ton Universal 750

f. o. b. Toronto



Smith

Form-a-Truck

Makes a Motor Truck of Any Car

First Pictures of Our First Victory

The Story of Cantigny Told by Exclusive Photographs of the Conflict, Accompanied by an Official Account of the Gallant Conduct of Our Men, Who, Aided by the French, Rolled Back the German Line and Held the Town Against Violent Counter-Attacks.

By CAPTAIN D-----, French Army. Translated by LAWTON MACKALL

French Official Photographs from
EDMOND RATISBONNE

EDITOR'S NOTE: The first Franco-American victory in the semi-open fighting brought on by the German advance took place at Cantigny, west of Montdidier, during the closing days of May when the Americans aided by French tanks took and held the town. The following vivid and stirring account should fill American hearts with pride in the splendid work of our men.

TUESDAY, May 28, 1918, will remain one of the outstanding dates of The Great War between the free democracies and the military autocracies dominated by the Kaiser of Berlin. It was on that day that Frenchmen and Americans, battling for the same ideal, achieved their first common success. The commander had decided to storm the village of Cantigny, a vantage point dominating one of the hilly slopes that stretch down to the River Avre, north of the Breteuil-Montdidier highway. Cantigny is a straggling hamlet in the department of the Somme which, before the war, had only about a hundred and fifty inhabitants.

It was grouped about the intersection of several roads. At the entrance to the village as you came from Montdidier was the castle, situated in the middle

Continued on page 90

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
A. E. F.

FRANCE, June 2, 1918.

MEMORANDUM
No. 60

The recent operations undertaken against CANTIGNY and the immediate hostile reaction therefrom may be considered as now concluded. Future activity which may develop in that direction will initiate a new phase. The German attack in front of this Division upon the day preceding the beginning of the CANTIGNY operation is so closely allied with that operation and the preparation thereof that it may be considered as one of the incidents connected therewith.

The Division Commander desires at this time, therefore, to publish to the officers and men of the command his appreciation of the gallantry and steadiness of the troops who took part in these affairs, either direct participants or in support thereof.

The moral effects to flow from this proof of the reliability in battle of the American soldiers far outweighs the direct military importance of the actions themselves.

The Division Commander is glad to feel that the conduct of the officers and men of this Division on these two occasions justifies the high standard that our people expect of the American soldiers who are destined to take part in this great struggle.

R. L. Bullard
R. L. BULLARD,
Major General, U. S. A.

The Division Commander reports the successful conclusion of offensive operations at Cantigny.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
American Expeditionary Forces,
FRANCE, June 2, 1918.

From: Commanding General, First Division.

To: Commanding Officer, 28th Infantry. (When Commanding General 2nd Brigade)

Subject: Commendation of the 28th Infantry for capture and holding of Cantigny.

1. The Division Commander takes great pleasure and feels it his duty to recognize as much as in his lies, the gallant and efficient action and bravery of your regiment in the taking and holding of Cantigny for three days, May 28th, 29th and 30th, under the most determined resistance and repeated counter attacks of the enemy. Your losses in officers and men were very large and the strain upon you very great, but you won. Your conduct was admirable.

2. The Division Commander will use every effort to cause due recognition to be given to all worthy instances of gallantry and self-sacrifice. Communicate the thanks of the Division Commander to your regiment.

R. L. Bullard
R. L. BULLARD,
Major General, U. S. A.
Commanding.

The Division Commander commends the 28th Infantry for gallantry in the fierce fight at Cantigny.

PICTURES AND ARTICLES COPYRIGHTED BY EDMOND A. RATISBONNE



French and American soldiers who fought with the tanks at Cantigny and won a glorious victory for the cause of Freedom. Many of these men were cited for gallantry in action while the entire

United States force gave proof of its "mettle as cool, steady and productive fighters." Other photographs showing the splendid work of our soldiers appear on the four succeeding pages.

While *the* Big Guns Clear *the* Way

Exclusive Photographs of the Advance Against Cantigny—Great Among American Victories



American soldiers accompanying French tanks waiting behind the lines for the artillery to demoralize the enemy. The battle of Cantigny began in the early morning of May 28, with an hour's neutralization fire upon the enemy's batteries

from the Franco-American heavy guns. This was followed by the combined fire of heavy and light artillery for another hour for the destruction of enemy trenches and machine-gun nests preparatory to the launching of the attack.



Over the top they go. Following two hours of artillery fire the Americans went over the top on a mile and a half front at 6:45 o'clock. Under the protection of a rolling barrage from the light guns, backed up by the heavy artillery directed against

the back areas our men went forward gallantly in two waves. The artillery fire was accurate and our men advanced with the steadiness of veterans. Note the complete marching equipment carried by the men and perfect order and the lack of haste.

The Gallant Americans Go Forward

French Tanks and American Infantry Capture the German Salient



Over the rough, shell-torn ground, with the shrapnel bursting overhead and showering them with iron death, the lines advanced in perfect order. Line after line of

abandoned trenches were passed by men and tanks, and in forty minutes the waves had crossed the entire open zone at many points over a mile in depth



Nine tanks in addition to the three above engaged in the operations. All returned from the battle in safety. The infantry went forward on the flanks while

the tanks held the center of the line until the village was reached, when they divided and steam-rolled the machine-gun nests which had escaped shell fire.



The second wave goes forward. Note the entrenching tools for reversing and reconstructing the captured trenches. Many of these men are carrying large auger-

posts for barbed-wire as a defense against counter-attacks. The men carried their bayonets high and many officers were smoking as they crossed to the final effort.

Where They Fought Hand to Hand



Reaching the devastated town the Americans met with stubborn resistance. There were sharp individual conflicts and more than one of our men won recognition through work at close quarters before the Huns broke and fled the town. Bayonets, hand grenades and small-arms played their part here. Above is the heart of Can-

tigny with the Americans continuing on in the distance pressing back the broken German line. Two French sappers armed with liquid-fire tanks are in the foreground. Near them is a dead German. The Germans held tenaciously to several strongholds in this section but could not withstand the tanks and infantry combined.



Rounding up the prisoners or "mopping up" as they say in the Army. Americans aided by French sappers operating liquid-fire tanks drove the Germans from underground retreats in pairs, by fours and even larger groups. Bitter fighting

took place here. In the lower right and left corners are German dead while in the background near the largest tree a Hun is advancing to give himself up. Nearly all of the prisoners taken were from Silesian or Brandenburg regiments.

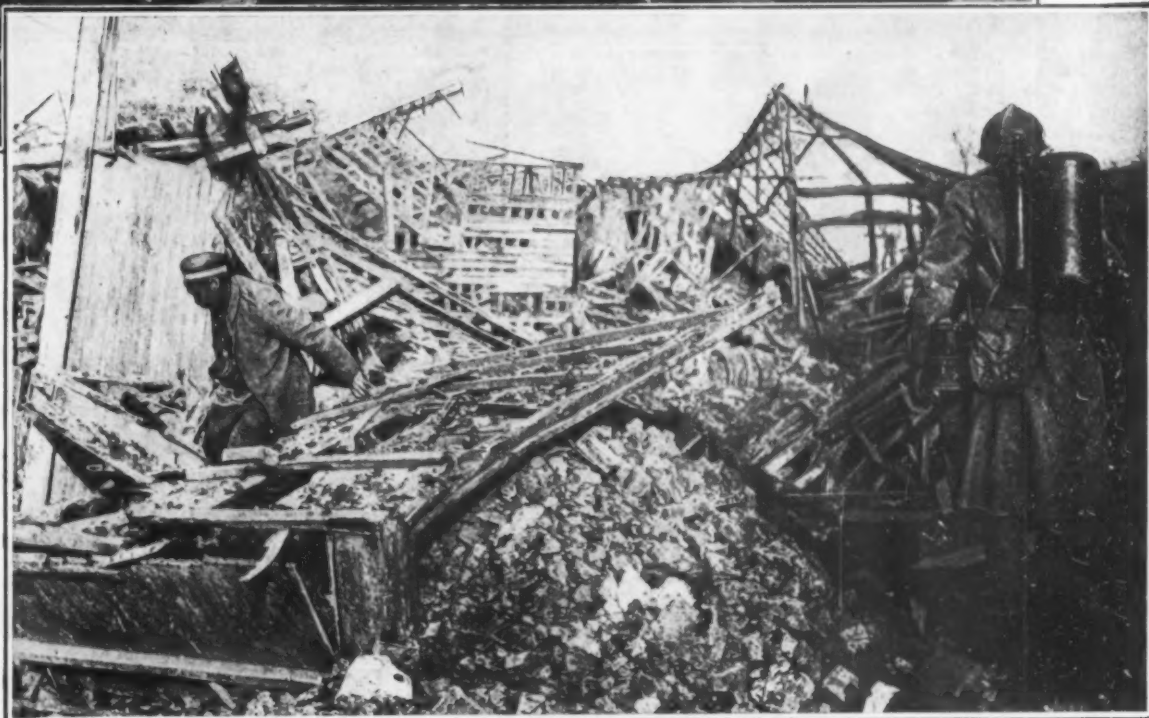
Smoking Out *the* Huns at Cantigny

When it is considered more important to take prisoners than to kill the enemy, dugouts and refuges are sprayed with liquid fire, a procedure which takes more time than to toss a few hand grenades down the holes, but smokes out the enemy instead of killing him outright. Americans and French take a Hun who has had enough smoke.



From the machine gun nests of the ruined town scores of Germans were driven by bombs and liquid fire. It took many hours to round up all the two hundred prisoners, among whom were five officers, and when it was all over and the count taken, two hundred and fifty German dead were buried where they fell.

Another Hun gives up before the liquid fire. For two days following the battle, the enemy endeavored by counter-attack to retake Cantigny by artillery and infantry actions, then the infantry's efforts ceased and the Hun contented himself with shelling our newly consolidated lines.



IT is rather significant that a week made noteworthy by the announcement that over a million American soldiers were in France also saw the initiative, temporarily at least, returned to the Allies. For over two weeks following the check of the German offensive between Montdidier and Soissons the Allies set the pace in a series of aggressive local attacks along many tactically important parts of the front between the River Marne and the River Lys. In several of these operations American units served with distinction and the increasing frequency of their appearances on the western front must be a cause of serious concern to the German higher command. Nothing seems surer, so far as anything can be certain in this war of unexpected surprises, than that some time during the coming fall or winter the initiative will pass definitely to the Allies. The recent brief ascendancy of the Allies may, and indeed probably will, prove merely a passing phase of the present campaign. It is very unlikely that the Germans will abandon their offensive without one or more major attacks. Their standing mostly on the defensive in recent local operations may have been due to the fact that they have been concentrating men and materials for the further development of their main strategic plan. It is likely, too, that some German reinforcements have been sent to Italy to bolster up the Austrian lines, so severely shaken by the recent disastrous attempt at an offensive. But whatever the real situation may be, recent events, and particularly the steady stream of American reinforcements pouring across the Atlantic, have been most satisfactory from the point of view of the Allies. They are awaiting the next German thrust with a confidence that appears well-warranted. At this writing any attempt to forecast where the blow will fall would be pure speculation, but a continuation, directly or indirectly, of the drive against Paris would seem to be the chief German opportunity for decisive results. While the greatest opportunity lies in this direction, here, too, is where the Allied defense is unquestionably strongest. Any progress that the Germans may be able to make will be won at a heavy cost, and with the present critical political situation in Germany public opinion there is ill-prepared

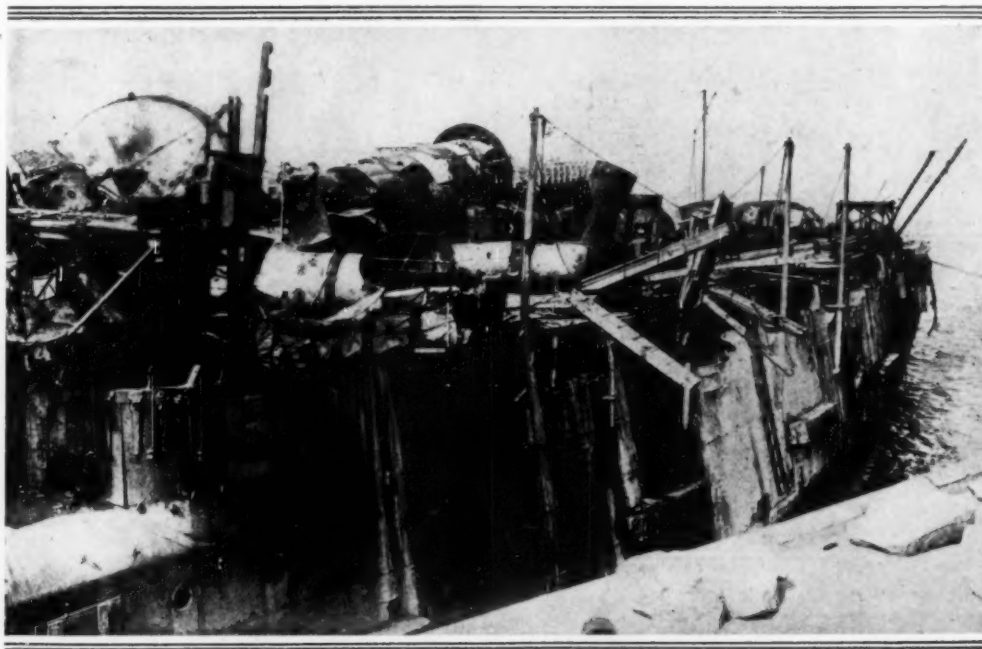
for further murderous casualty lists. Yet the German military leaders and the Pan-German politicians in control are so heavily committed to the offensive that it is hard to see how they can admit failure by ceasing the attack.

Looks Like a Long War

Because most competent military authorities have agreed that the present campaign will prove the decisive struggle of the war, a large part of the public seems to have jumped to the conclusion that if the Germans fail in their great offensive peace must soon follow. This is by no means a logical deduction, nor is it justified by the past history of warfare. The Battle of Gettysburg was probably the decisive battle of the Civil War, but the struggle dragged on for a long time after Lee's disastrous defeat. So it is likely enough that if the Germans fail to reach a decision in the present campaign they will be able to hold out on the de-

A Week of the War

By HENRY FARRAND GRIFFIN



This exclusive photograph, from the German lines by way of Holland, is said by the Germans to be of the British ship *Vindictive*, sunk across the entrance of Ostend harbor on May 10 in one of the most glorious feats of arms ever performed. While the *Vindictive* did not lie squarely across the channel, it blocked the entrance for cruisers and other large vessels.

fensive for many long months by successively shortening their lines and slowly yielding ground through France and Belgium. In this event political factors would be far more likely to bring about a rapid ending of the war than the most effective military pressure that the Allies can reasonably expect to develop within the next twelve months. In other words if the war is to be won by a decisive military victory over the German armies in the field, the Allies, even with American aid, can hardly expect to have the necessary overwhelming superiority over the enemy much before 1920. This is not a particularly pleasant fact to face, but the Allies have done their cause far more harm by optimistically underestimating the enemy's strength than by undue pessimism. And the American people will be wise to realize the magnitude of the job ahead of them, and then go to it.

Worse for Central Powers

If this prospect looks grim enough for the Allies, it is comforting to remember that it must look infinitely

worse to the peoples of the Central Empires. Hitherto they have been buoyed up by their leaders' promise of swift, decisive victory on the western front. Since Von Kuehlmann's recent speech before the Reichstag few intelli-

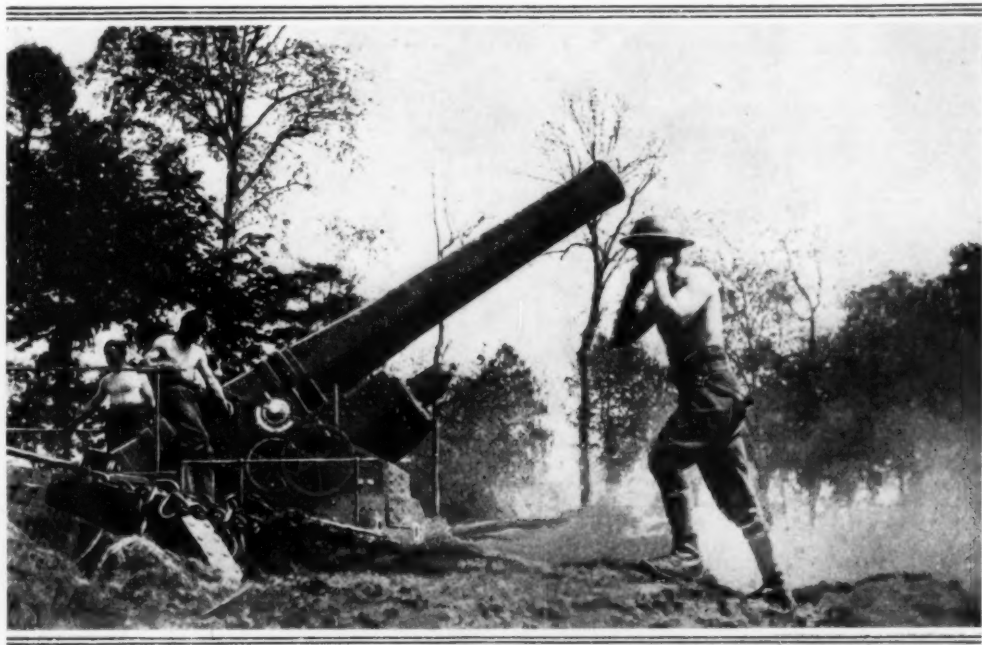
gent people in Germany can have any further illusions on that score. They must realize that they are once more in for the long, weary grind of defensive warfare with every hope of a decisive victory gone while an uninterrupted stream of American reinforcements brings the prospect of ultimate defeat daily nearer. The submarine has failed. The Allies cannot be starved into submission, nor can American aid be prevented from reaching France. The situation in the East, too, is far from satisfactory. The food supply from the Ukraine has proved extremely meager and disappointing. Another winter of food shortage and starvation rations stares the peoples of the Central Empires in the face. Such a situation inevitably carries the seeds of revolution. Actual revolt would be far more likely to arise among the mixed nationalities of Austria-Hungary than among the well-disciplined, homogeneous German people. But revolutions are like flames—they spread far and fast when

conditions are right. And in spite of frequently disappointed hopes, there are still some well-informed political observers who believe that the peoples of the Central Empires will rise in revolt before the German war machine actually collapses in the field.

The Lesson to America

The lesson to America is plain. First and foremost, that no easy, optimistic over-confidence must relax our efforts. The more men and materials we can put in France, and the quicker we can get them there, the shorter the war will be. President Wilson well expressed it when he said that the only line of argument Germany's present rulers understood was brute force—and force, therefore, they should have. But it is well to remember also that wars are won by political, as well as military, action. Napoleon, greatest of generals, knew this and profited by it. And any political actions that we can devise to fan the flame of revolt among the peoples of the Central Empires should never be neglected. This

will necessarily depend to a considerable extent upon political as well as military cooperation between the Allies. They were late enough in all conscience to reach any real approach to unified military leadership, and their political strategy is still disjointed. It seems likely that America will be called upon to supply an increasing measure of political leadership in the conduct of the war, and the American public will need to give more intelligent consideration to political factors. Hitherto, the military situation has held our chief interest, but the time is coming when a better integration of political and military strategy will be a prime necessity for swift and decisive victory. It is a curiously perplexing fact that heretofore the Allies, with infinitely the better cause morally, have almost altogether resigned the political initiative to Germany, with her black record of broken treaties and violations of international laws. The position should be reversed.



The "heavies" in action on the west front. British artillerymen serving big caliber guns against the Huns. The picture was taken a moment before the discharge of the piece. The men, stripped to the waist, often serve these guns for hours.

How Fickle Is the Public?

HOW fickle is the American public? Republicans and some Democrats in Michigan want to know, and have begun a senatorial campaign which is national in its interest on account of being a significant test of the degree of popular stability. The selection of senators is getting to be a serious matter with Michigan, anyway, Wolverines of whatever party never having enjoyed the success in senators they have in automobiles. But that is a local matter which can be discussed more suitably in the Detroit Athletic Club any night the home talent is not panning the Liberty motor or bemoaning the collapse of Ty Cobb. The national element is the human inclination of a hundred and ten million people to find out if it is politically practicable to slip an anti-detection suit over a man's past and rush him to the capitol in the guise of a tongue-tied angel with a blue-eyed baby stare.

Who's the gent? Why, none other than our old friend and laugh provoker, Hank Ford—the demon propagandist and ship leaser who, holding the quite figurative hand of an Austrian adventuress, strode up the gangplank of the *Oscar II* and sailed to Scandinavia in search of peace; the astounding pacifist who put forth a harrowing belch because the United States wanted to loan France and England a few honest dollars that didn't belong to him, and ended a perfect day with the remark that a soldier was "either crazy or lazy"; the public jester who said he would not fly the American flag after the war because it was just "something to rally around."

Some of Hank's friends or hired hands, having summarized his bank roll possibilities if unallied with his brain, must have given him the office to quit talking and do a little more spending. At any rate Hank went so far as to build a hospital, the façade of which looks as if it was designed by the same talented engineer who created the svelt lines of the Great Flivver. Also, he invested in Liberty Bonds and gave to the Red Cross, along with several widows and some of his employees. Inevitably, this eleventh-hour chivalry, coincident with the demotion of the peace publicist cabinet, led to politics—and we have in one great, gorgeous, glorious, glittering, gratis exhibition, children at half-price, the superb, scintillating spectacle of a guy aiming for the second estate who might attain equal fame simply by visiting the psychiatrists at any National Army Cantonment.

Now comes the plot, the stealthy stuff, done at midnight while the Congressional Limited is pulled up at the water wagon:

Henry Ford, the great engineer who made Barney Oldfield's first racing car, the great philanthropist who gave a couple of hundred homophomphs a free trip to Europe, the great savant who discovered the non-essentiality of art and education. . . . Henry Ford, the self-detonating genius, running for senator on both Democratic and Republican tickets—that ought to hold "them there" Republicans for a period of unrest!

Would Henry do it? Henry was coy. So his mentors revarnished the camouflage homespun and sent him down to Washington in a lower berth, prepaid. They went with him, perhaps to be sure he wouldn't try to chew the flag in the New Willard lobby or be interviewed by the *Washington Times* on the subject: "How to Raise a Slacker." When the party returned to Detroit it gave the air-raid alarm and announced to the frightened proletariat that President Wilson had personally advised Henry to go to, through and around it. Thereby Hank became a confusion candidate on most of the Democratic ticket, with *l'art nouveau* designs on part of the Republican ticket.

Was there a screech as of a mad eagle? There was, and likewise an odor as of employed buzzards.

Michigan people with memories as well as party affiliations began a vigorous strafing of the strategists who sought to market a sterilized pacifist just because the combination of present popularity with the somewhat hazy endorsement of President Wilson afforded an opportunity for a little fancy plumbing within the Michigan machine politic.

Republican candidates for the nomination bobbed up, wavered and bobbed up again. One of them, ex-Governor Warner, said he'd be gosh-dinged if he let his fear of a beating stand in the way of peeling the bark from Henry's protoplasm, or words to that effect. The night waxed warm and the wax melted. Then some of the most steadfast among those who resented the

The State of Michigan Wants To Know and Has Asked One of Our Finest Naval Officers To Carry the Standard of Stabilized Patriotism

By EDWIN RALPH ESTEP

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. Estep, *Leslie's Staff War Correspondent and Photographer*, by his long precious association with Detroit automobile industries and Michigan affairs in general, is well equipped to diagnose the peculiar and nationally discussed senatorial embroglio in that state.



Commander TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY

attempted gobble, and resented still more the installation of Henry Ford in a senatorial chair at a time when this war-burdened country needs every capable and patriotic senator it can get, called for a candidate who properly might represent the Republicans and who, if nominated on that ticket, properly might be recommended to the people—a strong, well-balanced man whose election would be of real service to the nation and would release Michigan from the unkind hands of interstate persiflagers, satirists and scandal-mongers.

The thoughtful community sprang a known and tested candidate on Henry's satellites, just as he was being rehearsed with a fourth reader. They named Truman H. Newberry, former Secretary of the Navy and now Lieutenant-Commander of the Third Naval District—the New York district—a man whom it had been supposed would be willing to risk defeat in the pursuit of a job he might have had years ago for the asking. It was a good deal like requesting a champion prize-fighter to risk his title against a "pork-and-beaner" at a Red Cross Fund boxing carnival.

For Commander Newberry is an American naval officer, not a politician—he is fulfilling his duty with the sole object of helping his country to defeat her enemies. He has given his sons as well as himself to the cause. His wife is actively employed in women's war work. Gentleman as he always has been, he diligently obeys the orders of his superiors—one, his successor as Secretary of the Navy, and the other, the district commander whose orders he formerly issued. He has no time for electioneering, no expressed inclination for office. When his Michigan friends asked him if he would accept the nomination, he said he would if they wanted him to do so and that he would stay out if they wanted him to do so. His friends said they wanted him to go in.

I called on Commander Newberry one day shortly after the Michigan embroglio drew the national spotlight and came away with the impression of having interviewed an American of one of the finest types that ever discussed his own political status.

His replies to questions concerning the advertised endorsement of Henry Ford by President Wilson and Secretary Daniels was characteristic of his long-established reputation for careful speech and meticulous courtesy. He said:

"I am not making this contest. It is being made for me. I am satisfied with my present job. This country is at war, and I am glad to think my services are needed, as well as the services of my twin sons, who both are fighting. It is not for me to discuss any action that may have been taken by my superior or by the administration. I am here to get young men for the navy and to see that they are started right."

"Nor do I think it would be in good taste for me to say anything about the candidacy of Henry Ford. I have no great personal ambition to go to Washington—not as much as I have to help beat this Prussian king and get my family all back in Detroit. You know I have seen my family together only once since I have been in the service. [Since Commander Newberry has been a naval officer he has been away from his post in New York for just one day. This was on the occasion of the accidental overlapping of the leaves of absence of his two sons, one a major in the army and the other an ensign in the navy.]

"I have had my shift at Washington. I spent nearly six years there and always have been sincerely gratified at the honor bestowed upon me by President Roosevelt. There is no reason for me to seek to go back there, gratifying as it might be to receive such an honor by popular vote. I am happy serving my country, in the added knowledge that my successor as Secretary of the Navy was kind enough to appoint me to this post."

Commander Newberry is a "good soldier." Not only does he work hard and regularly at his post and therein set an excellent example to all the officers and boys who come under his direction; not only does he take orders from his successor at Washington and from a commander previously under him with the grace that becomes so well and enduringly a man of good birth, careful breeding and naturally fine instincts—he always has been a "good soldier," just as his father, a Michigan pioneer, was before him and his sons are after him. It was this trait which got him to Washington as Secretary of the Navy. The circumstances have been told many times, but if the ante-war

character and expressed sentiments of one candidate are to count for anything in this most peculiar state fight, an old story about the other is worth recounting for the sake of the voter who may have forgotten the source of fame of both. Here is the story:

In 1896 Truman Newberry helped to organize the Michigan Naval Militia and served as a seaman in it, despite the fact that he was important in several industrial movements in which the Newberry estate was heavily interested under his conduct of it. He served throughout the Spanish-American war as a lieutenant, junior grade, on the U. S. S. *Yosemite* and helped to bring home the bacon in the shape of the Spanish munitions ship *Antonio Lopez*, which was driven onto the rocks by Morro Castle and captured under the fire of two Castilian gunboats. Prior to that war, while he was a plain "gob" on the training ship *Vantic*, he was extended the privilege of swabbing the deck on the day Theodore Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was giving the Wolverine lads the delighted once-over. A great alabaster yacht flew past and Theodore asked the *Vantic* commander what ship she might be.

He did not know and Teddy asked the deck swabber.

"She's the *Dawn*, sir."

"How do you know she is?"

"She's mine, sir."

"Oh!"

Roosevelt tucked the incident into one of his deathless brain cells, and when he became president he had Truman Newberry looked up in the world's almanac and appointed him Assistant Secretary of the Navy and afterward, in 1908, made him Secretary of the Navy.

There is not much more to say about Commander Newberry in connection with a public matter. His reputation is public and the sequence of his interest in American affairs is unbroken by departures from the ideals of citizenship.

French Preparations *and* Results



PHOTOGRAPHED BY INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

French engineers reconstruct a bridge over a stream flowing through the Marne battlefield in preparation for a counter-attack on the Germans.



French soldiers distribute rations to German prisoners brought back from the front after a determined French counter-attack has driven the Germans from advanced positions on the Marne.

Norman Hapgood's Page

On this page Mr. Hapgood presents bi-weekly his views of public events, public men and social and political tendencies of the times. Quite often Mr. Hapgood's opinions



may differ widely from those of the editor of Leslie's, so by mutual consent he and the editor of Leslie's "disclaim all responsibility" for each other's expression of opinion.

Lloyd George's Power

IN spite of military disappointments, in spite of failure in Ireland, the most influential man in England today is still the Prime Minister. Mr. Lloyd George is a genius; an opportunist, if you like, but the opportunities are great ones. He made his name, in the Boer war, not by running with the tide, but against it. He has no sense of detail and he bungled his Insurance Act, but his campaign on the historic Budget moved England appreciably nearer to democracy, and since his successful attempt to lessen the power of the House of Lords, that Chamber with the fear of God in its heart, has become a wiser body. He is a wonderful explainer. Seldom have I read a more convincing speech than the one that seemed to light up a difficult field of thought with great flashes when it fell under my eye in France in 1915—the speech in which Mr. Lloyd George, just made Minister of Munitions, explained in what ways government at war was different from government in peace, and why a munition worker could not claim full individual freedom because he merely happened not to be in the trenches. Mr. Lloyd George is not exact. At times he has said the Government was concealing nothing about submarine losses, when actually it was telling nothing. I have seen him in the House become badly mixed through a poor memory. He changes frequently, but only in tactics, so to speak, not in strategy; in details, not in ultimate direction. Those are mistaken who think him the future hope of the Tories. He was asked by a friend recently whether he read the *Nation*. "No," he replied, "a man in public life can survive many mistakes. The only thing that makes him irrevocably dead is bitterness. I don't read papers whose treatment of me might make me bitter. The radicals are my friends. It is with them I did my work in the past. It is with them I shall do my work when the war is over."

His Liberalism

MEANTIME he realizes that he cannot execute his task—that of the active leader of the Entente forces—and pay much attention to the extreme left. Critics say he does listen too closely to the extreme right. Fairer judgment is that the effective part of England belongs almost wholly to the centre, and Lloyd George knows it. What is the centre, do you ask? It is today the men who wish to give their concentrated attention to victory in the field, sufficient in extent to discredit the Hohenzollern caste. The very small extreme left gives its chief attention to peace and reconstruction, while the extreme right still sees itself marching down Unter den Linden and punishing Huns to eternity. The Prime Minister has said that this may be made a much better world immediately after the war, by courageous changes in our institutions, but that if our courage fails then it will be long before an equal opportunity comes. Not all the reasons that make Liberals dislike him can be written now. They will not suffice to keep him out of their ranks when party government is resumed. Nobody a Tory at heart could have said (as he did in private) that he wanted America among the Allies even more for her influence at the council table than for her help during the contest.

If the business of the Entente still centers in 10 Downing Street today it is because England is the most powerful and dogged of the Allies. If Mr. Lloyd George is installed in 10 Downing Street the deepest causes are his passion for victory, his rapid intuition, his love of bold action, and his power of expression. Probably he will not last out the war. This war uses men up fast. John Galsworthy told me that through this rapid consumption of ability he expects to see absolute mediocrities composing the government when peace comes.

Asquith

MR. ASQUITH is the rock of the liberal party. History will treat him better than Demos treats him now, although even Demos treats him today far better than it did a year ago. I am not speaking of idiocies, like the recent mud-throwing, but of deeper judgments. History will admit that he prefers thought to action, and that his massive brains and unbending character are not supplemented by fancy, humor, and

popularity. It will credit him with grasp, clearness, and a powerful and generous support of a colleague who had supplanted him in a manner that would have made some men bitter. It will see that the solid front of political England could not have been maintained during the last year and a half had not his almost magnificent parliamentary precision and conservative justness been there for the government to lean on. Others in his party have been less tolerant. They have been straining at the leash. But Asquith is above small things. His patriotism equals his reasoning faculties, and both are eminent. He is not a showy man. Seldom for example do classic quotations adorn his simple and often threadbare sentences. And yet when a friend of mine, one of the most eminent Greek scholars in the world, lent him a dry and technical treatise on Aristophanes, Mr. Asquith took it to bed with him and the next day wrote an estimate of it that coincided exactly, so my learned friend informed me, with what an Aristophanes specialist might have written after studying the new treatise for a week. This leader is not of the new popular type. He always possesses more than he exhibits, and he studiously avoids the press. The liberal party accepts him as its leader because of character and intellect alone, and happy it is for England that his leadership has been used with an eye so free from party bitterness, so single to his country's need.

Independence Then and Now

IN this month of July we have celebrated both our Independence Day and that of France. After the citizens of Paris tore down the Bastille, on July 14, 1789, the key of the prison was sent by Thomas Paine to President George Washington. The fight led by Washington was different in one respect from the French Revolution, and from the battle in which America is standing by the side of France today. "Those fathers," said Daniel Webster, "accomplished the Revolution on a strict question of principle . . . They went to war against a preamble. They fought seven years against a declaration." Less than 150 years have passed and those colonies, grown into a nation and increased a thousand per cent. in numbers, are again at war against a principle. This time, however, the principle does not hint a danger afar, as in 1775, but has already embodied itself in the wars brought on by Germany in 1864, 1866, 1870, and 1914. We are combating the idea that moral law does not apply to nations; that material force can determine what is right. The "give me liberty or give me death," spoken of a merely foreseen oppression by the American orator, is now applied to a horrid reality. It is against a wicked principle in bloody florescence that our young men echo Patrick Henry's choice on the battlefields of France.

Speaking of Animals

WHEN the much-abused Malvolio was tortured he was asked by the disguised clown what he thought of "the opinion of Pythagoras" that the souls of men and "wild-fowl" were interchangeable. Malvolio answered: "I think nobly of the soul, and in no way approve his opinion." A correct and noble answer, for the doctrine of transmigration contradicts our knowledge of man's infinite superiority. When deep thinkers say otherwise, it is mere mood, as in Whitman:

I think I could turn and live with the animals, they are so placid and self-contained,
I stand and look at them long and long.
They do not sweat and whine about their condition,
They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins,
They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God,
Not one is dissatisfied, not one is demented with the mania of owning things,
Not one kneels to another, nor to his kind that lived thousands of years ago,
Not one is respectable or unhappy over the whole earth.

Humor is that, refreshing in its vigor, but if taken seriously, a gross fallacy. The probable fact is that animals live a mental life like that of man before he is born, or when he is on the verge of waking from sleep. And man, however ignorant and groping, in the little time since he shot off from his arboreal ancestor, has mastered one miracle after another, from fire to the aeroplane; and the miracles that lie ahead will not be inferior to those of the glorious past.

Seizing Capital

HOWEVER tough the taxes that lie ahead, they cannot produce hardship to compare with the past, provided the machinery of industrial life runs smoothly. The past is little realized by us. Conscription of capital has sometimes gone startlingly far in England. Edward I and his parliament seized at one time one-tenth of all the movable property in the kingdom for a war against France. When Richard I was ransomed the seizure of capital was 25 per cent. Moreover, in those days the margin of capital above simple needs of existence was nothing like what it is today. What the war is taking away from ourselves and our children, in worldly goods, is part of the margin possessed by the prosperous over actual needs that has been stored up since production was increased by the great inventions following the discovery of the motive power of steam.

Soldiers and Food

OUR own efforts to care for our soldiers after the war can best be fulfilled if we keep up with what others are doing. The British Empire as a whole is taking long steps toward providing for the soldiers after the war in a way to increase the supply of food. In England, Wales and Scotland some land has already been bought for the purpose, by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Canada has set aside land and arranged to lend \$2,000 to each applicant, as a 5 per cent. first mortgage, running fifteen years. Applicants must have had previous farm experience, though intending farmers can go to demonstration farms and be paid current wages while they obtain the required experience. In New Zealand the rules are much like those in Canada. Australia has set aside \$100,000,000 for similar work, and others besides soldiers may apply. The capital of the government will be used in all enterprising countries after the war to settle men on the land. It is the way not only to mitigate the threatened unemployment situation but also to meet the threatened food shortage. That food shortage will be met successfully, if we are wise. Our consul at Trinidad, British West Indies, points out that in a boys' reformatory 50 per cent. of the cost of feeding has been saved by using only locally grown food. Another interesting step in this direction is being taken in Canada, with great possibilities in the future. Land is secured near a town or village; the cultivation is supervised by an expert farmer, and under him the work is done by men from the town factories and industries. Sometimes this work is cooperative. In any case it is an answer to the seasonal aspect of unemployment. In this connection we may recall the statement by Victor Boret, the French Food Minister:

"The Allies should be grateful to two men after victory has been obtained. First, to the general who leads the soldiers to win the decisive battle, and second, to Herbert Hoover, who rendered it possible for the soldiers to eat so that they might fight."

And Mr. Hoover is one of those who realize that the food problem of the war should not be separated from the food question after the war.

The Jews in Literature

A FEW years ago the dramatists with the most intellectual prestige in England were Pinero and Stephen Phillips, both Jews. One died young and the other is less contributive to modern thought than are the three leaders, all gentiles, Barrie, Shaw, and Galsworthy. In Germany the most gifted publicist, Maximilian Harden, the leading dramatic producer, Reinhardt, and Schnitzler, the only German writer to acquire an international reputation since Hauptmann and Sudermann, are all Jews. Perhaps the removal of the checks on Jewish education will be one of the fertile acts of the Russian revolution. The foremost man of letters in France, if not in the world, is Anatole France, and the foremost philosophic writer in the world is Bergson, both Jews. Always contributing to the world's thought far beyond its numbers, it will be strange if this exceptional race does not receive new impulses in intellectual and imaginative energy through the opportunity and task to be offered to it in Palestine.

AMONG the attachés with the Japanese army in Manchuria in 1904 during the Russo-Japanese war was an Italian major, a big man, good-natured, considerate and an all-around favorite, whom we dubbed "Prince." I don't doubt that many a prince has envied him his splendid physique and power to win the admiration and friendship of those with whom he has come in contact. Today he is a major-general in the Italian army, in command of an army corps at the front. When he heard that I was in the neighborhood of his mountains, he extended an invitation to me to pay him a visit, which, needless to say, I was delighted to accept. So off I packed, cameras and all, to see Generale Caviglia.

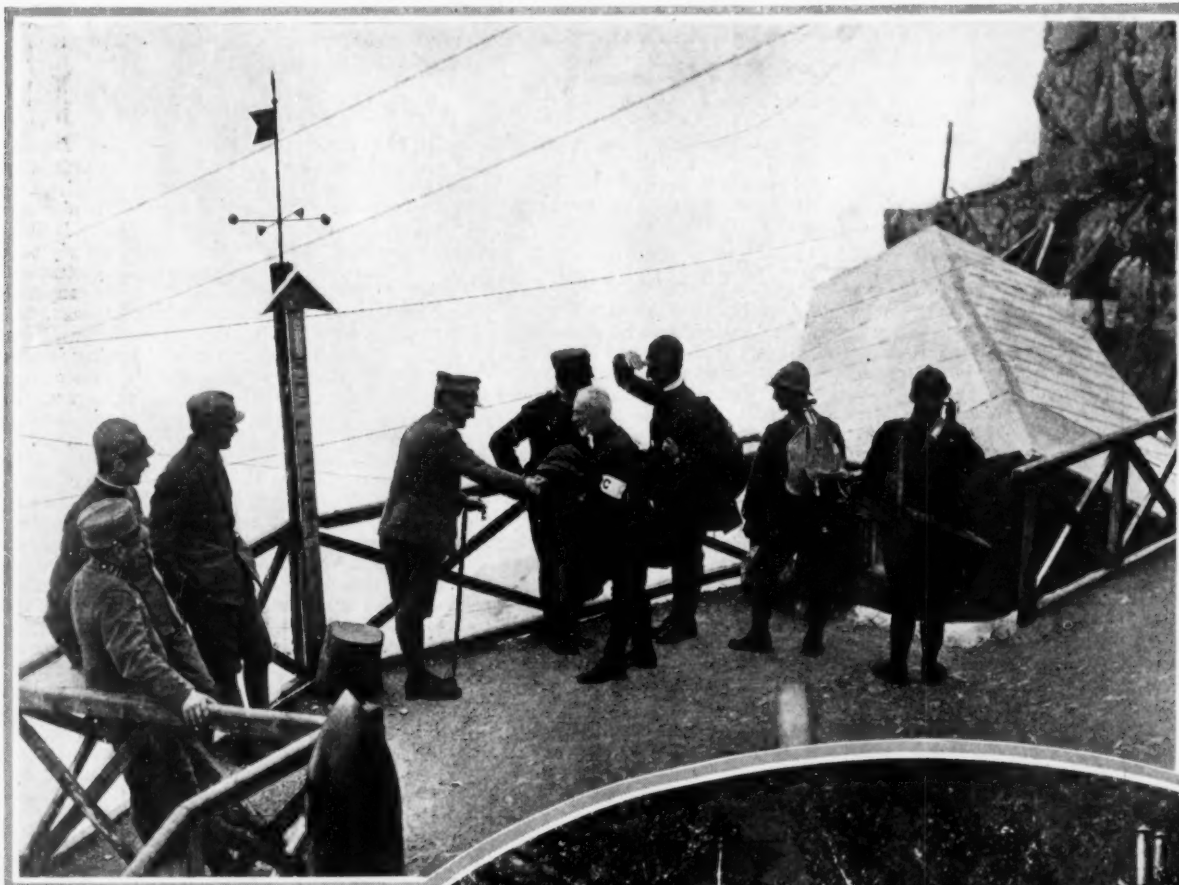
I was to be in a certain town at a certain point at a certain time, and the general would have a motor car on hand to pick me up. I was there but the car was not. Oh, well! it was raining as usual,



"Brava Italia!"

By JAMES H. HARE, Staff War Photographer

Watching the enemy only 60 yards away from a dugout in the mountainside. Don't speak! They may hear you and throw a bomb through the "window."



An officer borrowing Mr. Hare's camera took this picture of LESLIE'S photographer thanking General X for his hospitality during his stay on the General's own pet mountain, which the censor objects to naming. Everybody appears happy. By the way, Mr. Hare has neglected to write what use he made of the tire pump strapped on his "striker's" back. We thought oxygen always was given from tanks' but "Jimmy" may now have adopted a new method.

and knowing the rate at which military chauffeurs drive, I was not surprised. Probably some little thing had happened owing to the driver's forgetting his chains or more likely neglecting, in the interests of time, to put them on. Military chauffeurs I am fully convinced value time far more than human life. I figured that if this

one didn't come his successor would if I only gave him time. I waited long enough to be fully convinced that the successor would be the one to come before a military car drove up and a clean-cut lieutenant shot the question "Are you Mr. Hare?" I allowed that I was he. The lieutenant breathed a sigh of relief and an American gentleman who had followed him from the car said, "I told you so."

It seems that a previous car piloted by a chauffeur a bit weak in his English reached the rendezvous early and finding the American standing around apparently waiting for somebody jumped to the conclusion that he was the person to be taken to the general, so despite protests demanded that the waiting one get into the car, as the general was expecting him. There was nothing for the American to do but comply, so he was rushed some 30 kilometers to headquarters where he was promptly disclaimed by the general.

"He sure is waiting for you all right," said the victim as we shook hands. "He almost kicked me out at first, as he thought I was trying to do an impersonation stunt, and from what I've seen of this war impersonations are not popular. Say, I'm mighty glad you got here to prove that a bogus Jimmy Hare didn't try to put something over on Generale Caviglia."

And so Generale Caviglia and I met again after 14 years and talked over old times and old friends.

"Where is Colonel Crowder, the senior American attaché who was with us in the campaign? What, Judge Advocate General and Provost Marshal, you say, the man who did the work of conscription? Isn't it fine about Captain Peyton C. March climbing to the job of Chief of Staff of your army? etc." The same old enthusiasm, and good feeling toward the success of his brothers in arms. Then it was my turn to ask about the French General, Baron Corvisair, and to learn that he has command of an army corps near Verdun, which was news to me, as the last I had heard from him was that he was only a divisional commander. But the general was certain about his information, as he had heard it direct from General Pershing, who



These men are back from the mountains and are cleaning up their machine guns and rifles which need oiling after constant use in the hill fighting.

also was an attaché in Manchuria. I couldn't resist a few words in praise of General Sir Ian Hamilton, one of the finest soldiers I have ever met, who was most popular among the attachés in 1904 and later was in charge of the operations at the Dardanelles. It is to many of us a great regret that this fine officer should have been the victim of the want of cohesion between the army and navy there.

Major von Etzel and Captain Dani, the German and Austrian attachés, are of course on the other side of the fence today, fighting against us. We wonder where they are and if both are alive, and then we pass on down the gamut of the great and near-great and the correspondents who were with Kuropki's army. Where were they all and how were they? As for myself, he noticed that my hair was grayer, but that was to be expected.

The officers at the mess were most agreeable and drank the health of the Americano. In my reply I told them that I had seen the British and the French fighting on their respective fronts in France, I had seen them also in Saloniki, and the Serbs at Monastir, and I wanted to see the Italians and their mode of fighting, so that I could go back home and tell the Americans how splendidly they were holding their end. One of the two Czech officers present decided he also ought to say a few nice things about Americans. He wound up by regretting he did not know the American national anthem or he would play it on the piano—until told that it was the same air as the British. So we all stood while two stanzas were drilled out on a somewhat wheezy instrument. I made many good friends right there, and let me go on record as saying that, as a fighting man, an officer and a gentleman the Italian can't be beaten.

Next morning we are all up bright and early—the officers as usual and I myself rather unusual—for the trip up the mountains. But alas! it is raining heavily again. And the high powered Fiat car takes most of the grades on high speed, skidding all over the narrow road, sometimes all four wheels on the ground, sometimes only two and occasionally no wheel appears to hit even the high spots.

Sometimes in such a ride you grit your teeth as you skirt the edge of the precipices and push back with all your might on the



From a dugout this soldier is watching the enemy's movements far behind the lines. The first-line Austrian trenches are but a few hundred feet away.

foot rest, as, turning many of the corners the driver suddenly jams brakes down hard to prevent colliding with mules, soldiers or transports of various kinds. For the first few trips you marvel that you reach your destination in safety. Not that you think of yourself, of course, but of your paper—what an inconvenience to the paper if anything should happen to you. Surely the paper must not suffer and it's very likely to suffer unless this mad chauffeur takes more care. Later you get used to it all, become immune to danger or rather to thoughts of it. Then you get to be a regular devil yourself, rather like the slap-bang idea of traveling. You decide that if you ever return home from the war, you will drive your own car over the country roads a bit faster than you used to; yes a good bit faster; well, say just as fast as the car will go. Then you remember the local speed laws and the local cops and decide a campaign must be made on the local lawmakers to take off the speed lid.

Arriving at the lines the lieutenant whom the general had assigned to act as chaperon said the first thing to do was to get the gas masks, as no one was allowed to go to the



The St. Bernard no longer has a corner among Alpine dog lovers. Here are representatives of several breeds used for transporting food and stores to the trenches in the mountains. A dog is able to go where a burro or donkey cannot find footing.



Is it an enemy or a friend? The peasants are interested in a plane passing high in the air. If it's an enemy there is always a chance that a bomb aimed at the hangars in this background will land in the hay-field too near for comfort.

first lines without one. We called at the depot, and he procured two. His was of an English pattern now being generally adopted by the Italian army; he gave me the other, of the older native pattern. Upon my asking what was the difference he said that the English pattern was better because it lasted longer during a gas attack, some 40 hours I believe. I wonder why the old pattern was considered good enough for me; maybe he thought I could not survive anyhow. However, so far I've not had occasion to use it.

Continued on page 88



Photograph of the pneumatic-shod Goodyear transports which made the record Akron-to-Chicago-to-Baltimore run on Goodyear Cord Tires.

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GOODYEAR
AKRON

Goodyear Transports Make Another Record Run

FIVE heavily laden and travel-stained motor trucks, shod with Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Tires, rolled into Chicago recently on the first lap of a memorable journey.

They were part of Goodyear's Akron-to-Boston freight fleet, and thirty-six hours earlier had been dispatched from the factory in Akron loaded with materials needed by the company's Chicago branch.

Traveling night and day, over unfamiliar roads, the trucks covered the 440-mile distance in an actual running time of 22 hours, maintaining an average hourly speed of 20 miles.

Not only does this record break all standing marks for motor truck travel but it is a feat unheard of in any of the prevailing railway schedules.

Two days after their arrival in Chicago, the trucks were loaded with Red Cross supplies urgently wanted in France, and under military escort were dispatched for Baltimore.

Four days later they reached their destination, having covered the 820 miles

in 101¼ hours' elapsed time, with an actual running time of 53 hours.

The Akron-to-Chicago-to-Baltimore trip totaled 1,260 miles, made in 75 hours' actual running time, or at an average speed of nearly 17 miles an hour.

Important as it is as an indication of the possibilities of the motor truck, it is an even more important demonstration of the qualities of Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Tires.

The speed, the cushioning power and the tractive efficiency of these pneumatic tires open up to the motor truck entirely new fields of usefulness.

They allow faster travel over enormously increased areas, with greater returns from oil and fuel and less truck depreciation than otherwise is possible.

In more than 250 cities, as well as in our Akron-to-Boston highway transport service, Goodyear Cord Tires for Motor Trucks have convincingly proved their worth.

Their relation to the future of motor transportation is so immediate and vital that it cannot safely be disregarded.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

CORD TIRES

The Roll of Honor



Sgt. LAWRENCE L. FITZPATRICK

Like Nathan Hale, who regretted that he had but one life to give for his country, Sergeant Lawrence L. Fitzpatrick, of Company M, 7th Regiment, New York, regrets that he has but four sons to give to America's cause. William S. Fitzpatrick, formerly of the 7th, is now a lieutenant in the Aviation Corps; Philip,



PHILIP J. FITZPATRICK



EDWARD L. FITZPATRICK



GERALD R. FITZPATRICK



Lieut. WILLIAM S. FITZPATRICK

also a member of the old New York 7th, is a corporal. Edward L., likewise formerly in the old 7th, is a corporal in the 107th, the number assigned the 7th New York N. G. when it was federalized. The youngest son, 15 years old, Gerald R., is a bugler in the 9th Coast Artillery, New York National Guard.



OSCAR P. DITTMAN

Five sons of Mr. and Mrs. August Dittman, of 75 Sherman Street, Denver, Colorado, have responded to the country's call to the colors. Only age prevents the father from joining his sons in the defense of his country. The oldest boy, Fred W.,



WILLARD DITTMAN



KURT A. DITTMAN



BRUNO DITTMAN



FRED W. DITTMAN

is in the army, and the remaining four are members of the U. S. Marine Corps. The two sisters of these five young men are both patriotically responding to all calls made upon those at home to do their share in the Red Cross and other war work.



LOUIS SELE

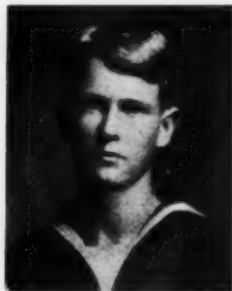
Mrs. Rose Dahlin, of San Pedro, California, has four sons and a husband in the United States service. Louis Sele is in the cavalry, Carl is a gun-pointer on the dreadnought *Pennsylvania*,



CARL SELE



WERNER DAHLIN



WYLIE SELE

Wylie is on the U. S. ship *Bath*, a mine layer, and his twin brother William is in an Oklahoma training camp. Werner Dahlin, the husband, is at Fort MacArthur with an anti-aircraft unit.



WILLIAM SELE



ADELORE RUELE

Family pride is never more evident than during war times, and well may the mother of a fighting family be proud of her children. Mrs. Catherine Ruelle, of Houghton, Michigan, is one of the few women in the United States with five sons in active



DAVID RUELE



WILLIAM RUELE



HENRY RUELE

service. William is in a Texas training camp, Adelore and David are with the military police with a headquarters regiment "somewhere in France," Henry is in a National Army camp at Macon, Ga., while Edward is with the engineers at Washington, D. C.



EDWARD J. RUELE

The Forty-Year Fight for Suffrage

By JAMES ANDERSON



ELIZABETH CADY STANTON
Chief founder of the woman suffrage movement in the United States. Seventy years ago she called the first woman's rights convention, held at Seneca Falls, N. Y.



MRS. NORMAN De R. WHITEHOUSE
Chairman of the New York State Suffrage Party, who was sent on a special government mission to Switzerland by Chairman Creel of the Public Information Bureau at Washington.



SUSAN B. ANTHONY
The lifelong and most-noted American champion of woman suffrage, who prepared the woman suffrage amendment, and for many years worked hard for its adoption.

THE Senate of the United States is expected, within a few weeks, to confirm the action of the lower House, which, on January 10th, passed the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Thus curiously enough in the midst of wartimes, when there are so many other vital matters of legislation to be considered, the most drawn-out and curious of all political fights in the history of the country will have been at last brought to a successful conclusion. Whatever our personal feelings may be, whether we are for or against woman suffrage or whether we have no decided opinion on the subject, there can be no question of the great historical interest attached to this really big national event.

For years, an average lifetime in fact, the amendment has slumbered and hung fire and was only finally passed by the House on the day it celebrated its 40th anniversary. At the instigation of the woman, who prepared it, Susan Brownell Anthony, the amendment was on January 10, 1878, first introduced into the Senate by Senator Sargent. During the forty years' interim it has only twice come to vote in the Senate and only once in the House. The first time the Senate voted on it—thirty-one years ago in 1887—or nearly ten years after it had been introduced—it polled only sixteen affirmative votes. The next time—in 1915—the yes votes amounted to 34.

The first House vote was not taken



MRS. CARRIE C. CATT
Able and widely known head of the National Woman Suffrage Association and of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

Photos from Gilliams Service



DR. ANNA H. SHAW
Over 70 years old, an ordained preacher, a noted orator, and still one of the most active and influential leaders of the suffrage host.



MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT
A New York society woman who has long been a devoted worker for suffrage and the amendment.



MRS. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW
Vice-chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party and among the most zealous and efficient supporters of the woman's rights cause.



MISS MARY GARRETT HAY
Chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, whose remarkable political capacity gave the cause a great impetus in the metropolis.



MISS ALICE PAUL
Prominent in the National Woman's Party, and an active member of the militant faction.

until 1915 and resulted in 174 votes being cast for the amendment. In the two years intervening there has been a gain of 100 votes in the House. Though the final successful vote was close, under the conditions governing the adoption of a constitutional amendment, more than twice as many men went on record in favor of the amendment as went on record against it. A two to one vote is a rather overwhelming majority. To bring about this change of heart in Congress, the national capitol for forty years has been the great objective of the suffragists, who believe

that this country owes its women the justice of Federal enfranchisement.

The first gun of the whole movement was trained upon Washington by Susan Brownell Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, two so-called "women reformers" who did not live to celebrate the suffrage victory for which they worked. The agitation started seventy years ago, or in 1848, when Mrs. Stanton called the first woman's rights convention in Seneca Falls, New York. A few years later, in 1854-1855, Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony held conventions in each county of New York in

behalf of woman suffrage, but the only encouragement they received from the vast majority of the people, both men and women, was laughter and ridicule. They were called cranks and no end of very much harsher names and were generally spoken of as fit subjects for an insane asylum. But they were tolerantly allowed to remain at large, and so continued their efforts. Believing that the best way to help their cause was publicity they began, in 1868, the publication of the *Revolutionist*, a paper devoted to the enfranchisement of women.

A few years later, Miss Anthony determined upon a very bold step, which by the way will be taken with full legal right by all the women of New York State at the next election. She started out, one bright election morning, and cast ballots at the State and congressional election in Rochester, New York, to test the application of the 14th and 15th Amendments of the Constitution of the United States. The hue and cry generally over this so-called outrageous proceeding was tremendous. Miss Anthony was generally pronounced a disgrace to her sex, and to satisfy popular clamor she was indicted for illegal voting, and fined, but the fine was never exacted.

While Mrs. Stanton, so far as is known, did not attempt to cast illegal ballots, she adopted another means quite as dramatic of attracting attention to the movement. In 1868, she

Continued on page 89



MRS. GUILFORD DUDLEY
A leading Southern woman and president of the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association.



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The Melting-Pot

King George recently ordered a new suit costing only \$15.

Richard, son of the late President Cleveland, has enlisted in the Marine Corps.

The War Industries Board proposes to ban ribbons and laces for the period of the war.

Connecticut has seven policewomen, and is the first State to give them full authority.

Workers in American ship-building yards have increased in number in one year from 45,000 to 550,000.

Little woolen dolls are being worn by Paris women as fetishes to guard against accident from air raids.

At a recent murder trial in New York one witness confessed to having made murder his trade at \$15 a week.

Many automobiles in New York carry conspicuously signs reading "Men of the service have a lift as far as we go."

"Trench mouth"—ulceration and bleeding of the gums—a new disease, has been found in the British and German armies.

Tailors in some sections of the country are making a specialty of turning men's suits inside out, as a war economy measure.

Under governmental control express drivers are forbidden to carry trunks downstairs because of the shortage of labor.

An appeal to "lend a fishing rod for a soldier's holiday" has been sent out by the Y. M. C. A. at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.

The Mormon Church in Utah has just turned over to the Government its wheat reserve of 250,000 bushels, collected from tithes.

Frank H. Buhl, the millionaire steel magnate who died recently, left \$2,000,000 to war sufferers in northern France and Belgium.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, says his theory of success is that he always tried to suit his employer.

Wall Street financiers are raising millions of dollars to provide for the cultivation of 16,000 acres of wheat land on our Indian reservations.

Thirty thousand women and girls of Austria have been driven by hunger to join the labor battalions working near the Austrian front.

Some boys who were burning a mattress thrown out of a Brooklyn house uncovered \$1800 sewed inside it by its former owner who died shortly before.

To prevent heavy emigration after the war, Germany has passed a law taxing all those leaving Germany 20 per cent. of their capital or property holdings.

Because a man fixed a lock for a neighbor and did not send her a bill, she left him in her will \$5,000 that enabled him to leave a New Jersey almshouse.

Equal pay for equal work done by women filling the places of men in war industries has been announced as a policy of the Army Ordnance Department.

Japan is now printing text-books for California schools and making bats for American baseball teams, because these industries are not protected by our tariff.

A cargo of peanuts saved a ship from sinking recently when submerged off the Atlantic Coast. The peanuts swelled, filled the bomb holes and kept the ship afloat.

London newspapers demand the recall of British officers who are in the United States engaged on various missions who may disregard the military conventions of this country.

Every company of American soldiers abroad is allowed to adopt one war orphan. The total cost to each soldier is 25 cents a month. Each company is enthusiastically doing its share.

The suicide of a wealthy merchant of Tokio has unearthed a graft scandal that is setting Japan by the ears. Seven have hanged themselves to avoid "investigation" and 100 persons have been arrested.

The decrease in births and the increase in civilian population in Germany has assumed alarming proportions. Next year Germany will be seven million persons below normal number, counting the three million lost in war.

Representative Fordney of Michigan says the time is coming to raise more war revenue by the tariff, and that with an increase of a billion dollars in our imports \$165,000,000 less will be collected this year than was realized under the Payne law.

Business men in Germany, former Ambassador Gerard says, urge on the war as they hope to be saved from ruin by a large indemnity and by destroying our carrying trade. Mr. Gerard declares that if our anti-trust law is not repealed this country will not be able, after the war, to compete with German economic schemes.

Loyal farmers in Oklahoma recently commandeered twenty-seven wagon-loads of wheat from a pacifist farmer, sold the wheat, celebrated with a banquet, deducted the cost of the latter from the proceeds of the sale, bought \$300 worth of Liberty Bonds and turned the balance over to the slacker. In Oklahoma this is called "the cooling process."

Let the people think!

"Brava Italia!"

Continued from page 83

One of the hilltops which we visited on foot—for the car was now abandoned—had been converted into a regular fortress, and I decided to make a couple of flashlights in the interior. There was no lack of subjects. The greatest difficulty was in keeping the soldiers out of the picture. It relieved the monotony of their life to have an outsider come along and mix with them, to say nothing of the habit human beings have all over the world of trying to get into any picture, whether they are ever to see it or not.

However, I succeeded in taking the interiors of several caverns which are the nearest approach to the turrets of a battleship I have ever seen on land. Unless the enemy gets near enough to shove grenades through the loopholes the Italian troops will hold some of these fortresses until the final trumpet blows. (Two of these interiors

appear at the top of earlier pages. Editor.)

The colonel in charge of the line here invited me to take coffee, which was very welcome in the cold, wet atmosphere, and between gulps I wondered if I would be able to develop the films I had exposed and knew were undeveloped. Though very pessimistic when I started on the coffee it warmed me and at the end I hoped for the best regarding the pictures.

Later I was invited to lunch with the colonel and his staff in his dugout. He spoke a word or two of English and would suddenly break out with "wine," "bread" or "glass" and beamed with satisfaction when I assured him he was talking English. However, I did not try my Italian there.

Our return to the lower levels was made with brakes on and even at that I looked over the edge into infinity at several bad turns.

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The Forty-Year Fight for Suffrage

Continued from page 87

announced herself as a candidate for Congress. Of course all good conservative folks were shocked. She made a most vigorous campaign, but it is needless to say that she was hopelessly defeated. Women had to wait until the present Congress before a member of their sex, Jeanette Rankin, gained the right to sit in the House as a representative of the people. Yet Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony paved the way for Miss Rankin's election just as they did for the recent favorable action in the House on the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

However, the matter might have languished very much longer than this, just as when Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton went again and again to the Capitol with apparently so little progress, if it had not been for a very intensive revival, a few years ago, of the entire suffrage movement by the women of England, who, led by Mrs. Pankhurst, her militant daughters and followers, aroused the women of the entire civilized world as they had never been aroused before to fight for suffrage in a manner so persistent, and in cases heroic, that near miracles in the change of popular sentiment have been produced in a comparatively few years, not only in this country, but also in conservative England and other lands.

Regarding some of the methods employed by the women there are many within the suffrage ranks who have grave doubts of their entire propriety. As for instance, the apparently wanton destruction of valuable property in England and the very annoying White House picketing, in time of war, by our American suffragists. These activities were condemned by the conservative woman suffragists as detrimental to the cause.

However, all these militant outbursts are now, as it looks, only a matter of history, and as it is results that really count in this world there are times we must acknowledge when so-called questionable means seem the only sure way of getting anywhere quickly. At least this is what many high-minded American women have apparently thought and, to gain their end, they have cheerfully gone to jail, ridden intrepidly to the nearest police station through the streets of Washington, side by side with ribald negro women in patrol wagons, their suffrage banners waving behind.

To be sure, here and there a congressman perhaps is glad, as he may have found the "suff" attentions a little too pressing. Senator Calder of New York, when he received the New York delegation in the Senate Office Building, during the N. A. W. S. A. convention in December, said: "The suffragists come to my house before I am out of my bath in the morning. They escort me to breakfast and see me safe to

the Capitol. They wait outside the hall to buttonhole me in the lobby, and they haunt my office. They take me to dinner, they accompany me to my home, and they leave me at bedtime, remarking that they will be on hand again in the morning, and they keep their word."

The thing which reacted greatly, more perhaps than any other, to the favorable passage of the Federal Amendment at this time was the splendid war work done by the suffragists the country over. In New York State many men ardently opposed to woman suffrage changed their views at the fall election in 1917, when they realized the part women were playing in this great struggle. In brief, many have concluded that women have demonstrated, perhaps in the best way possible, their fitness for the ballot. What is true of New York is true in every state.

It is interesting to glance at some of the women successors of Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton who finished the work in Congress which the two famous pioneers began so many years ago. First and foremost is Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, head of the National Woman Suffrage Association and of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. For years she had worked faithfully for the suffrage amendment, during which time she developed into a wonderful executive and a clever politician. When the amendment finally passed the House, Mrs. Catt was sitting in the gallery with folded arms and tense countenance. It was the big event in her life, yet her sole remark was, "Well the women of the United States will now vote for President in 1920."

Next in prominence to Mrs. Catt, in the National Suffrage ranks, is the noted orator Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. When the suffrage amendment was before the house, Dr. Shaw confessed, afterward, that she felt faint. "I felt sick," she said. "It didn't seem as if I could stand it. But it is all right; the House has proved that 'democracy' can't continue half free and half female. Now I can serve my country with my whole heart. I have been working twenty-four hours a day; now I can work thirty-six hours a day." Bright and early the next morning, true to her word, Dr. Shaw, who is more than 70 years old, trudged over the icy streets of Washington to her desk in the woman's department of the Council of National Defense.

While Mrs. Catt and Dr. Shaw have been of the greatest assistance, the past year's intensive campaign in Washington for the Federal Amendment has really been under the generalship of Mrs. Maude Wood Park, who was appointed as Congressional Chairman of the National American Woman Suffrage Association on January 4, 1917.

Tell the Truth

By MINNA IRVING

Tell the truth.

Though it rives your heart with pain,
Though it rends your soul in twain,
Though it makes the friend you love
Every other friend above
Pass you with averted face,
Though it means your deep disgrace,
Though your enemies defame
And the public scorns your name,
Tell the truth.

Tell the truth.

Young and old and rich and poor,
Celebrated and obscure,
Teacher, preacher, author, sage,
Soldier, statesman, prince and page,
Every color, every breed,
Every government and creed,
Bear this axiom in your hearts
Till the breath of life departs—
"Tell the truth."

Tell the truth.

When the dust has cleared away
From the debris and decay
Of the old and musty thrones
Founded on the people's bones,
Truth will stand immortal there
With the stars upon her hair,
Robed in glory like the sun,
She and Liberty are one—
Tell the truth.

Tell the truth.

Truth is not as stories tell
At the bottom of a well;
Those of us that have not quailed
To behold her face unveiled,
Know that she is Freedom dressed
In the vestments God has blessed
Truth will make a nation free,
To success it is the key,
Let us then from A to Z
Tell the truth.



VISITORS passing through the Heinz establishment there are over fifty thousand every year are always interested in this scene—the bottling of pickles. The neat, white caps and uniforms of the girls, the daintiness and cleanliness of the tables, the skill and quickness displayed, and the delicious appearance of the foods—all bring forth smiles and nods of approval.

57



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First Pictures of Our First Victory

(Continued from page 73)

of a park; and, on the other side, as you came down the hill from the Forest of the Alval, was the little parish church.

The little houses, lining the roads and built of brick or dried earth (as is the custom in Picardy), were set in gardens and orchards rich in verdure and echoing pleasantly with the song of birds.

Our first line lay within five or six hundred yards of the village, partly encircling it in a sort of arc, skirting the slope on which the little houses nestled amid their foliage, then dipping into a slight valley, then mounting again toward Cantigny Forest.

Before the attack these gently-rising slopes were covered with verdure, meadows teeming with yellow immortelles and scabiosas, wheat-fields dotted with poppies; patches of plowed field stretched their rectangles of brown earth amid the light and dark green of the checker-board painted by cultivation. Here and there, however, shells had dug great gashes among the unripened crops, killing the hope for the harvest to come.

The Germans were carefully organized in the village. The cellars, re-enforced with a casing of bricks and sacks of earth, had been transformed into as many dug-outs, each bristling with machine-guns. Orchards and gardens also served as emplacements for rapid-firers.

On the outskirts of the village were mutually-flanking trench elements, dominating the glacis which separated them from our lines.

Finally, in front of these trenches were organized little observation posts, occupied only at night.

It was a formidable position. Our commander had put at the disposal of our American allies several batteries of heavy artillery—particularly some howitzers—which were to unite their efforts with those of the light artillery to destroy the boches' shelters.

The German garrison in the village consisted of six companies: the 9th and 12th of the 27th Reserve Regiment; the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th of the 271st Reserve Regiment; Brandenburgers and Silesians. (82nd Div. Res.)

The last four of these companies had been at the front for six days; but the two others—those belonging to the 3rd battalion of the 272nd Res.—had just arrived that night, to relieve the 1st battalion.

On our side the forces prepared for the attack were: three battalions of the 28th American infantry, each comprising three companies; a group of French tanks, which were to support the center battalion; besides these tanks there was half a company of picked men from the —th French infantry; and, finally, a detachment of French sappers, armed with liquid fire, to assist in the "mopping up." Thus with Franco-American artillery, American infantry, French tanks, French sappers, the co-operation was as intimate as possible.

The relief of the 1st battalion of the 272nd by the 3rd battalion was completed about midnight. Night ended in absolute calm. Nothing betrayed our impending attack.

At dawn the German pickets quietly withdrew—as usual—from their observation posts out in front to the shelters in the village.

At 4:45 our artillery preparation began—somewhat feebly at first; an hour later it attained full intensity. A terrific storm of steel fell upon the enemy's organizations.

At 6:45, in the clear morning sun, which whitened the plain and gave the trees long freakish shadows, the waves of assault began to pour out of parallel emerging places. All in admirable order.

The American infantrymen carried their bayonets high, with a coolness and resolution worthy of veterans. Their officers led their men—canes in their hands and pipes between their teeth.

While the battalion on the right attained the southern outskirts of the village, the

one on the left flanked it from the north. In the center the tanks kept pace with the methodically advancing barrage. The American infantry followed them with magnificent spirit.

One battery of tanks attacked the northern fringe of the village; another struck between the last houses and the cemetery; the third beyond the cemetery.

Reaching the orchards, each one of these batteries destroyed—steam-rollered—eight or ten nests of machine-guns that infested the path of our gallant companions in arms; who flung themselves upon the boches, overwhelming them or compelling them to lay down their weapons.

"Ce fut une charge, une chevauchée" ("It was a charge, a triumphal procession"), to use the words of Captain Noscereau, commander of the tank squadron.

You could see the boches on the run in the open country beyond the houses, pursued by our fire. Inside the village a clean-up with rifles and hand-grenades was in progress from house to house—on, rather, from cellar to cellar. Our flame-throwers took a hand to subdue any nests that attempted to resist.

At 7:30 all was over. The village was in our possession; our lines were established five to six hundred yards beyond it.

The success was complete. The artillery co-operation, the liaisons, all had worked out admirably.

Nevertheless German perfidy, which is now a thing to be expected, was shown in several significant incidents. Here is one of them, which, alas, was not an isolated case. Lieutenant Heyduck storms a shelter. A German officer emerges, raising his left hand. He is followed by eighteen boches who, taking example from their leader, do "kamarade."

The American officer approaches. Suddenly the German brings forward his right hand, which he has been holding behind his back, and shoots the American point blank with a revolver. Needless to say, the other Americans immediately avenge this cowardly assassination.

Elsewhere there was a German color-sergeant who made a sign of surrender, and then hurled a grenade at the American sergeant who approached him.

Yet a hundred and forty-seven prisoners took the road to the rear. Machine-guns and other equipment remained in our hands. It was a treat to see the joy with which our "Sammies" brandished their trophies taken from the Huns. Colonel Ely has good reason to be proud of his men.

As for our poilus, they were enthusiastic over the pluck of their brothers in arms, who had just proved themselves such magnificent pupils.

A modest yet glorious success; a brilliant prelude to common victories in the future.

WHAT does it seem like to have your Commanding General praise your work in battle? Or what is it like to read the praise extended to a son, brother, husband or lover? Many are winning commendation daily at the front but none of us at home hears the spoken word and few get opportunity to read the written.

In the operations around Cantigny many won the praise of their Division Commander and LESLIE'S is proud to spread upon its pages the words of commendation;

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
France, June 11, 1918.

The Division Commander cites the gallant conduct of the following officers and men in the attack on Cantigny:

Company E, 28th Infantry:

Private WALTER L. JONES,
Private JAMES BREEDEN,
Private DANIEL OAKES,

"automatic riflemen, were stationed at the head of a sap as a listening detachment; when the enemy attempted to raid their platoon they stayed at their post without protection and under heavy shelling,

The Rendezvous of Good

The earth is being torn by Armageddon, the great conflict between the positive forces of good and the negative forces of evil.

It is not necessary for the moment for all progressive world citizens to agree in detail upon all subjects, in order to work together for the establishment of righteousness on earth.

The fields of grain must first be saved from the destroyer before there can be need of final winnowing of the grain.

In the crucial hour the world is coming to recognize the uplifted standard of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, international daily newspaper.

The Monitor is standing firmly with democracy against autocracy, with abstinence and sobriety against license and insobriety, with the cause of equality for the sexes against the forces which seek to perpetuate the disfranchisement of woman and with the cause of medical and religious freedom against the reactionary elements of organized medicine and proscriptive religion.

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although they had been authorized to fall back, thereby being largely instrumental in beating off the enemy raiding party."

Company E, 28th Infantry:

Private 1st Class EDWARD C. PITT,
Private 1st Class CLARENCE FIELDS,
Private 1st Class FRED D. MARSHALL,

"automatic riflemen, were posted in a particularly exposed position on the flank of their company in order to neutralize the effect of an enemy machine gun which was rendering it difficult for the next company to man its parapet. These three men killed six of the enemy with their fire, put the enemy gun out of action and in spite of heavy shelling remained at their post until Private Marshall was killed and the others were wounded by shell fire."

Private 1st Class FRED J. V. ERGENZ, Company H, 28th Infantry,

"displayed exceptional bravery when, after two men were wounded beside him and his own gun knocked out of his hands, he carried wounded through gas and shell fire to Battalion Aid Station. Private Ergenz was afterwards killed in a German counter attack."

2nd Lieutenant SYDNEY L. CROWLEY (USR), 28th Infantry,

"was in command of a platoon which suffered 50 per cent. casualties during a German raid of May 27th; although suffering from shell shock he reorganized his own and another platoon and on the following morning led his men in the attack; during the consolidation of his platoon he was wounded in the shoulder but refused to leave until his company was regularly relieved."

Private SAVIA HANZOOK, Company H, 28th Infantry,

"while on post as an automatic rifleman, had his gun destroyed by shell fire and was wounded himself but refused to leave the firing line for medical treatment."

2nd Lieutenant JOHN DOUGLAS CRAWFORD (USR), 28th Infantry,

"on the morning of May 27th, during intense shell fire which preceded an enemy raid, walked up and down his trench sector encouraging his men and by his fearless example kept them in high spirits; shortly after dawn he was killed by shell fire."

2nd Lieutenant VENTON A. DEARING (USR), 28th Infantry,

"voluntarily conducted a carrying party with inexperienced men through heavy shell fire to the regimental dump and returned with ammunition to the companies in the front line."

Private 1st Class IVAN L. COYNER, Co. C, 2nd Brigade M. G. Battalion,

"remained at his gun and kept it in action under heavy fire, although three times buried by large shells; when his gun was completely destroyed Private Coyner seized a rifle and stayed at his post."

Sergeant THOMAS W. CLEMENS, Co. C, 2nd Brigade M. G. Battalion,

"kept his men at their post, although troops on either side of him had dropped back owing to in-

tense bombardment; his courageous example prevented a panic among his men."

1st Lieutenant W. P. WALTZ (USR), 2nd Brigade M. G. Battalion,

"walked from one gun to another under terrific bombardment, encouraging and directing gun crews without regard to personal danger."

Corporal WINSLOW CORNETT, Co. C, 2nd Brigade M. G. Battalion,

"his entire gun crew having been wiped out and he, himself, severely wounded by the explosion of a large shell, displayed extraordinary heroism by crawling to his company commander and requesting two more men to operate his gun. When sent back to the rear he crawled three hundred yards away and then crawled back to the trenches under a violent bombardment in order to turn over some spare gun parts which he had in his pocket."

Private 1st Class WILLIAM R. COX, Co. C, 2nd Brigade M. G. Battalion,

"went three hundred yards into a woods in advance of our line and brought back, single-handed, seven German prisoners."

Corporal JUDSON E. STEELE, Co. C, 2nd Brigade M. G. Battalion,

"although three times buried by the explosion of large shells and wounded by the explosion of another, stayed with his gun, kept it in action under heavy fire and refused to leave until ordered to do so."

Sergeant J. C. HURD, Intelligence Section, Hdqrs. Co., 28th Infantry,

"displayed conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in maintaining three observation posts under his command; when these posts were first destroyed he dug his men out and partially repaired the post; when they were knocked out the second time he and his men climbed trees and continued their observation until forced to descend by shrapnel fire; he then posted his men in a disabled tank, continuing to send back valuable information."

Private DOMENICO CERIO, Company C, 28th Infantry,

"in addition to displaying courageous and absolute fearlessness in carrying messages under heavy shell fire, advanced alone for some distance into the German lines and killed a German sniper who was hindering the construction of a battalion strong point."

Sergeant FLOYD E. POTTER, Medical Department, 28th Infantry,

"established a battalion aid station where for two hours under a heavy bombardment and with utter disregard for personal safety rendered first aid and directed the evacuation of the wounded."

Private JAY LeR. ANTES, Medical Department, 28th Infantry,

"repeatedly passed up and down the front line trenches rendering first aid under heavy machine gun fire; later he left the security of the trenches in order to render first aid to a wounded man in a gun emplacement and while thus engaged was killed by shell fire."

By command of MAJOR GENERAL BULLARD,
H. K. LOUGHRY,
Major, F. A. N. A.,
Division Adjutant.

The Sulphur Shortage

"UNLESS steps are immediately taken to insure a far greater production of sulphur and sulphuric acid the country is going to experience a strangely painful lack of certain essentials to its welfare," says Dr. R. H. McKee, professor of Chemical Engineering at Columbia University.

"It is not generally appreciated that practically all the print paper is made from pulp that requires sulphur to produce it; that rubber goods, and this includes motor tires, cannot be made without sulphur; that fertilizer requires sulphuric acid to produce it, and that explosives cannot be made without sulphuric acid. In fact sulphur looms large upon the horizon of our national life," Professor McKee continued, "and unless we are to do without some of those things that have come to be considered necessities we will have to get more sulphur somewhere."

As evidence that Professor McKee is not overstating the situation that is now confronting the Government at Washington, and that is in fact rapidly driving towards a commandeering of all the available sulphur in the United States, and its allocation later on, the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior sent one of its experts to testify before the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining, and this expert, Mr. Arthur E. Wells, stated that the country is facing a very dangerous shortage in sulphur and sulphuric acid, and that no margin of safety exists whatever.

It was further adduced at this hearing

that the Government is faced with the problem of making tremendous quantities of explosives for the use of the American Expeditionary Force in France; that it is erecting enormous new powder plants in various parts of the country, and that when these are in operation—as they will be before November of this year—they will require such great quantities of sulphur and sulphuric acid that the present sources of supply will be wholly inadequate to take care of the country's needs. Asked what should be the procedure Mr. Wells replied in effect that there were three sources of supply that might be brought in. "Sulphuric acid may be made direct from pyrites, of which there are some available deposits in the United States; it may be made from pyrrhotite, which is a low grade sulphur-bearing ore, also found scattered over the country, and pure sulphur may be reclaimed from smelter gases now going to waste by means of the Thiogen process, a chemical process that has been developed by Professor S. W. Young of Stanford University," was the substance of his testimony.

Philip T. Dodge, President of the International Paper Company, recently stated that he was quite aware of the shortage of sulphur, and that unless his company continued to obtain the sulphur needed to produce the sulphur dioxide without which paper making was impossible, the newspapers of the country might find it necessary to cut their issues to a fraction of their present output.



The Milk Dish Without War-Time Bread

War-time bread and crackers spoil the milk dish, as you know. Use Puffed Rice or Corn Puffs—thin, crisp, toasted bubbles of steam-exploded grain. They are four times as porous as even peace-time bread. And they taste like nut confections.

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Don't think of Puffed Grains as mere fascinating tidbits. They are grains in which every food cell has been steam-exploded, for easy and complete digestion. They get an hour of fearful heat, then they are shot from guns. So they are not half-cooked grain foods. Every atom feeds. They are all-hour foods in summer. Mix them with your morning berries. Serve with cream and sugar—float in every bowl of milk. Use like nutmeats on ice cream. Let children eat like peanuts—doused with butter—when at play.

Puffed Rice

Corn Puffs

Puffed Wheat

All Bubbled Grains

Each 15c—Except in Far West



Crisp, toasted, flaky bubbles to float in milk.



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Don't Let Constipation Burn You Up

No wonder you feel the heat, if you are constipated all the time. It's the condition of your body more than the temperature; the feverish results produced by the slow poison that is being instilled into your system. No man or woman can be comfortable or healthy while this poison is getting into its deadly work. It shows in your face. That sallow, muddy, dirty color is just impurities working out through the skin that should have been eliminated by the bowels. It's in your breath. Did you ever get that awful deadly smell on the breath of the habitual sufferer from constipation? Awful. Of course you are tired all the time, dizzy, headache, spots float before the eyes, backaches, indigestion, rheumatism, can't eat, can't sleep, feel like a human wreck.

GET RID OF THE CAUSE
There are hundreds of nostrums on the market that give relief, but every one of them makes the condition worse and fasten the deadly fangs of disease more deeply into your vitals. All cathartics, pills, teas, druggs and dope overstimulate, causing reaction which further weakens the muscles of the bowels. Flies, appendicitis and bowel troubles are due to constipation and the dose taken for its relief. There is just one way to get rid of constipation, REMOVE THE CAUSE.

STRONGFORTISM WILL SAVE YOU
Strongfortism is Nature's way. Nature is the only Healer Force known. Give Nature a chance. No drugs or dope in Nature nor in Strongfortism. No rigorous, iron-clad muscle-training program of tedious exercises; just Nature's secrets as I learned them for myself and have taught them to thousands of dependent sufferers. I have put the fire and spirit of youth, the glow of new-born enthusiasm into the hearts of thousands who had well nigh given up hope. I have made them young in masterful strength, vigorous, vibrant, powerful!

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Fixing Wages for 2,000,000 Men

By THEODORE WILLIAMS



The Railroad Wage Commission appointed by Director-General McAdoo, which submitted an exhaustive report determining the wages due to railroad workers. Left to right, seated, are J. Harry Covington, chief justice District of Columbia Supreme Court; Franklin K.

Lane, Secretary of the Interior; C. C. McChord, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and William R. Willcox, former chairman of the Republican National Committee. Standing are W. A. Ryan, secretary of the board, and F. W. Lehmann, general counsel.

THE great war is likely to effect many important social and industrial changes. These are already beginning, here and there, to manifest themselves, and, strange to say, one of the most notable foretellings of conditions in the future is revealed in a recent Government document. This, the report of the Railway Wage Commission to Director General of Railroads McAdoo, is a by-product of the war, since as a war-measure the railroads have been taken over by the Government. It is signed by Franklin K. Lane (Secretary of the Interior), Chairman; Charles C. McChord (member of the Interstate Commerce Commission), J. Harry Covington, (chief justice District of Columbia Supreme Court) and William R. Willcox (formerly postmaster and chairman of the Public Service Commission at New York). It relates the commissioners' labors in considering and deciding on the claims of more than 2,000,000 railway employees for increases in wages, and it would be noteworthy because of one thing alone—the magnitude of the task undertaken. Perhaps no body of men so large and performing so many kinds of service ever before had its rates of compensation passed upon by a single tribunal. But the main significance of the paper lies in its breadth of spirit, its humane survey of the situation, its attempt to deal out justice without fear or favor.

Heretofore it has been the custom of employers to concede advances in wages largely because of pressure exerted by labor combinations. Members of these have reaped the benefit, while workers not belonging to them have been neglected. This report shows that the commission aimed to apply in fixing wages the judicial method and not the policy of the moment.

The commissioners evidently approached their work with intelligence and open-mindedness. They made a thorough inquiry into facts and evolved from these a decision based on equity and common sense. That wages must be increased was regarded as an imperative necessity. Their work was to determine in what ratio increases should be accorded to the units of the vast railroad army every one of which was dissatisfied with his pay. The aggregate demands made by the men would add more than \$1,000,000,000 to the stupendous wage fund of last year, exceeding \$3,000,000,000. The advances asked for ranged from 10 to 100%. The report intimates that some men made demands be-

cause they thought they had the power to force concessions, but the larger number seem to have impressed the commissioners with the justness of their appeal. Grave inequalities were found in the rates of wages paid and there seemed to be no scientific scheme for apportioning to each what he deserved. The commission, however, became convinced that the lower grades of employees, not organized, ought to have "wage increases out of proportion to the increases of those in superior grades." It decided that if the roads were to hold these men the latter must be conceded somewhat to offset the steadily enhancing cost of living.

The roads had, indeed, increased wages in 1916 and 1917 to an aggregate of \$350,000,000. But "these advances were not in any way uniform, either as to employees, or as to amounts, or as to roads. . . . The situation had been dealt with as pressure made necessary and naturally those who by organization or force of competition could exert most pressure fared best." Had the Government not taken over the roads, the commissioners say, there must have been either "much more extensive concessions in wages or there would have followed an unfortunate series of labor disturbances." The Government, however, enjoyed the position of not having to fear "any unpatriotic outburst" and it had no need to make "concessions to avoid disaster." So the commission truckled to no particular interest, but set up as its standard, "the right thing 'at this time,' a measure of justice, consideration for the needs of the men, whether organized or unorganized, replaceable or not replaceable."

From exhaustive study the commission concluded that "the cost of living has increased disproportionately among those of small incomes, and that there is a point up to which it is essential that the full increased cost shall be allowed as a wage increase, while from this point on the increase may be gradually diminished." Instead of granting a general uniform or horizontal percentage of increase the commission discriminated in behalf of the poorly paid. Basing their award on wages received in December, 1915, the commissioners recommended that the sum of \$300,000,000 be added to the collective payroll and that individual wages be increased on a scale ranging from 4 1/2 to 43 per cent. But the higher percentages are to be given to the poorer-paid men and the smaller to the better-paid. The scale of increase dimin-

ishes from below to above. To illustrate, the man now getting \$14 or \$16 a week is to receive 43 per cent. more; the man whose weekly earnings are \$75 will have only 4 1/2 per cent. more. A plan applying to piece-work and overtime wages has been devised in harmony with the scale. The increases are to take effect from January 1, 1918. The award is modified so as to provide that those who have received increases in wages since December, 1915, will have those increases deducted from the amount of increase they would otherwise receive. In some cases the new advance will be small; in others present wages exceed the amount due under the commission's plan; but it is provided that no wages are to be reduced. It is clearly to be seen that however much the higher-priced employees deserved advances, the first duty was to redress serious inequalities in pay.

It is doubtful if any group of adjudicators could have devised a more satisfactory wage arrangement. There were objections to it from various quarters, and Director General McAdoo made some alterations in the commissioners' figures. But on the whole, the commissioners acceptably discharged a difficult function.

The commission did not attempt to deal with the hours of daily service. The report holds that the existing hours of labor should be maintained until the end of the war. It says, most convincingly: "The nation cannot, in good faith, call upon the farmers and the miners to work as never before and press themselves to unusual tasks and at the same time so shorten the hours of railroad men as to call from farm and mine additional and unskilled men to run the railroads." The report declares, further, that members of organizations and non-members must stand on the same footing and that women who do the full work of men should receive the same pay as men. Mr. McAdoo has accepted the Commission's suggestion that a permanent tribunal be created to continue the study of railroad labor problems.

In order to meet the additional burden on the revenues of the roads which compliance with this report would entail, an advance in freight and passenger rates of 25 per cent. or more, has been necessary. This is a greater increase than the railroads themselves ever asked for in the past. The Government found that it could not operate the roads profitably at old carriage charges, and it did at last what for many years it prevented the railroads from doing.

Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN

LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Politics and Prohibition

CONGRESS entertains an acute dread of the forces that are fighting for temperance. The abolition of the army canteen, the passing of a bone-dry law for the District of Columbia, the big majority vote for a constitutional amendment and other national legislative acts have been inspired by the activities of those that represent elements in American life which legislators, ever mindful of the voter, always fear. Consequently, it has been quite easy to advance the cause of prohibition from one advanced trench to another. The attempt of the bone-dry advocates to tie prohibition to food conservation as a patriotic proposition, however, has resulted in counter-attacks which the prohibitionists did not anticipate. Food Administrator Hoover has repudiated the conservation argument which, he believes, should have originated in his department. He is backed by President Wilson, who sees a grave danger in shutting off the beer supply while large stocks of strong drink still exist in the United States. A more vigorous attack on the bone-dry propaganda was launched by the United States Shipping Board, which fears the resentment of labor if the workmen's "personal liberties" are assailed by what Commissioner Bainbridge Colby describes as a legislative "strong-arm act." The situation has resolved itself into a contest between Congress, which, as is always the case when prohibition comes up for discussion, is "playing politics," and the executive branch of the government, which is trying to treat prohibition as an economic question. The efforts of the bone-dry advocates to trade on the war, instead of fighting the question out on its merits, is not an example of good generalship. Democratic congressmen from the large cities, where the liquor and beer elements are strongly in their favor, are condemning the new phase the fight over prohibition has suddenly assumed.

How Aliens Dodge the Draft

Representative Rogers of Massachusetts, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, is conducting a vigorous fight against conditions in this country that enable aliens to avoid the draft law. According to his estimate, more than one-eighth of the ten million men who registered in June, 1917, or approximately a million and a quarter of the total number, have been exempted from military service because they are aliens. As a result, men of foreign birth who are now enjoying the benefits of life in this country are relieved from any obligation to fight for these benefits. They are stepping into the lucrative positions abandoned by young Americans who have gone to the front and risked their lives for \$33 a month. Various attempts by Congress to draft aliens have been held up at the request of Secretary of State Lansing, who is endeavoring to negotiate alien slacker agreements with the allied nations. Meanwhile, more than a year has passed since the American draft law was put into effect. Representative Rogers takes the sensible stand that justice demands more speedy action by the Washington State Department and the governments of Italy, France and Great Britain.

When Cabinets Fall Out

President Wilson's advisers, for the second time since he entered the White House, are unable to agree on a national question. Members of the present Cabinet have appeared before Congress recently to urge exactly opposite action on the proposition of making the United States bone-dry for the period of the war. This course is strongly advised by Secretary

Daniels, who points to efficiency in the navy as a potent argument. It is opposed by Postmaster General Burleson, who insists that the proposed legislation would disturb economic conditions and delay the prosecution of the war. Other members of the Cabinet who have not appeared before Congress take opposite views, although the majority side with Chairman Huley and Food Administrator Hoover in opposing prohibition. The present difference of opinion in the Cabinet has been better advertised than the controversy that developed in President Wilson's official family over the sinking of the *Lusitania*. It is by no means as serious, however, as some famous Cabinet quarrels of the past. The bitter feud between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, during Washington's administration, over interpretations of the Constitution led to venomous, if anonymous, attacks on one another in the public press. The quarrels between Secretary of State Seward and Secretary of War Stanton during Lincoln's first term would have wrecked the administration of a less powerful executive. The most famous Cabinet quarrel in American history occurred during Jackson's administration and resulted from the marriage of Secretary of War John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, to pretty Peggy O'Neil, whose father kept the Franklin Tavern in Washington. Although this quarrel was largely promoted by the wives of Jackson's advisers, it became a national scandal. The present controversy over prohibition probably will pass without incident in a few weeks. It is not, however, the only obstacle to perfect harmony in the President's official family.

"The Third Term Menace"

President Wilson has been called on to "end the third term menace." The proposition was advanced by George Wharton Pepper, an attorney of Philadelphia and a leader in the pre-war preparedness movement, who declared at the convention of the New York State Bankers' Association in Atlantic City that no President with a third term in mind could formulate the broad war policies essential to complete victory. Mr. Pepper's suggestion was based on the discussion started at the Democratic State convention in Indianapolis, when the Hon. Samuel M. Ralston moved for the endorsement of President Wilson as the party's candidate in 1920. The appeal to the President is sensible. Notwithstanding the gossip about a third term that is being bandied about, very few Americans believe that the President could be induced under any circumstances to accept another nomination. The platform on which he was first inducted into office specifically pledged him to support an amendment of the Constitution to limit the services of a chief executive. "We favor," it read, "a single Presidential term, and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making the President of the United States ineligible for re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle." The 1916 platform silently endorsed that plank in the former party pronouncement. It is inconceivable, in view of the party's stand on the subject, that the President would entertain a proposal contrary to the traditions and ideals of the American republic. This is a particularly good time, however, to end "the third term menace" talk and "adjourn politics." The nation is engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the forces of autocracy. Suggestions of a third term for an American President at this particular time are, therefore, decidedly malapropos.

Continued on page 94



B & B 1918

Figure Out What One Corn Costs

Cost of Having

Figure the hours which a corn may spoil—the best hours that you have.

Figure the hours spent in paring it—just to lessen the pain for a time.

Figure the torture, the discomfort which nothing can repay.

Then remember that all is needless. It is folly, it is out of date. The day of corns ended years ago, when Blue-jay was invented.

Millions of people never know a corn ache. Nobody ever should. Those who do either coddle corns, or use some old-time treatment.

Cost of Ending

In time it takes a jiffy—just the moment needed to apply a little Blue-jay plaster. The money cost is about four cents.

The corn pain then stops instantly, never to come back. The corn itself disappears completely, and usually with one application.

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War to the Hilt the Price of Peace

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

HOW will America react to the next peace drive? Germany no doubt is speculating on this question, and it might be well for America herself to give it some consideration. Another gigantic effort on the western front is scheduled before the peace offensive is formally launched, and it is safe to predict that Kaiser William's armies will hit no section harder than that held by the American forces. In every minor attack in which they have engaged our men have shown courage, initiative and resourcefulness, upholding the American tradition and justifying their country's hopes. One correspondent calls the capture of Vaux the biggest operation undertaken by Americans since the Civil War. When attacked by overwhelming numbers, as they may be in the next offensive, the more bravely they fight the greater will be the casualties. At this writing the total number of army and marine casualties, including deaths from all causes, wounded and missing, is only 10,500. We have not yet felt the horror and strain of the war. When the casualties of a single day become as great as those of our first fifteen months of war, how will the American public react to the losses? It will be at just this juncture that Germany will rush in with the most determined and plausible peace drive of the entire war.

There can be no question about the army's answer. Participation against a major German offensive, with its consequent huge losses, will lift our soldiers to a fiercer fighting plane. There can be no question about the American Administration, which, after our entrance into the war dropped the "peace without victory" idea once and for all, and put in its place "force, force without stint or limit." Nor can there be any question about the majority of the American people, who have long since realized that the job will not be finished until Germany is conclusively whipped. But there is a pacifist element in America, as in every other country, which is only half-heartedly in the war. There is a pro-German element which is keeping quiet only because it dares not raise its voice. There is a Socialist element which is against all war except that of labor against capital. There is a great chain of newspapers which has only recently seen the necessity of supporting America in the war. These are the voices that will be tearfully raised to accept the apparently liberal terms Germany will be ready to offer, and bring the bloody war to an end before civilization is destroyed. Be not deceived. With such a peace there would be no civilization left worth

the name, and we don't need guilty Germany to tell us the war is awful. Germany will not realize all her ambitions through a negotiated peace. Even now she is laying plans for the next war. He who pleads for peace before the war is fought out is no real peace advocate. Leave the Hohenzollern on the throne and militarism in the saddle in Prussia and negotiated peace would be only an armistice. Real peace lovers demand that the war be fought to the bitter end if it takes a decade, that the twin evils of Hohenzollernism and militarism must go down together. We are out to destroy not the German race or people, but the Prussian dynasty and military autocracy which have brought infinite suffering on all the world. The present German Government has proven again and again that it is a "thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace." Only a fool would listen to any peace proposals emanating from that quarter.

General Miles on Russia

The Russian situation cries for Allied haste. There was some reason for the preposterous and conflicting rumors recently sent out by Germany concerning events in Russia. It may have been designed to confuse America in any plans she was making to help Russia, or it may have been a smoke curtain designed to hide new consolidations by Germany of her conquests in Russia. In either case the lesson is for America to hurry up. Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, retired, in a letter to Senator Lewis of Illinois, advocates sending to Russia a sufficient military force to be "the nucleus or skeleton of a powerful army." General Miles points out that this force should be chosen from men who have served in the Russian army or those of Russian ancestry who speak the Russian language, and shows how fifty thousand men thus chosen could be expanded into an army of a million upon Russian soil. Up to this time, after superhuman effort, America has succeeded in transporting a million men to France. How much easier it would be to raise millions in Russia through the nucleus of Russian-Americans. Alexandre Konovloff, Vice-Premier in Kerensky's cabinet who has reached this country via Siberia, says that the Russian people consider the United States their "greatest and truest friend," and that the American army is "unique in the history of humanity." Aid from America and the Allies is the only thing that will save Russia. Will it be given in time? This is the burning question.

Germany Self-Condemned

German evidence showing that Germany made the war is already impressive. Count Lichnowsky, German Ambassador at London at the outbreak of the war, has shown that England did everything possible in the critical days of July, 1914, to prevent the war. The German Ambassador at Constantinople gave to our Ambassador, Mr. Morgenthau, authentic information concerning the famous conference at Potsdam on July 5, 1914, seventeen days before the Austrian ultimatum, in which the German Kaiser asked each representative of army, navy, diplomatic service, finance and industry, if they were ready for war, and when the bankers were given two weeks as requested to unload foreign securities. Later August Thyssen, one of Germany's steel barons, told how Kaiser William, during a term of years preceding the war had had conferences with the empire's captains of industry, and secured their financial support of the world war that was soon to break out by promises of plunder in the territory to be conquered.

The diary of Dr. Wilhelm Muehlton, former director of the Krupp Works, only recently made public, shows how when Austria hesitated to precipitate war, Germany blocked a diplomatic settlement by forcing war on Russia. "Germany," says he, "started the war because she not only answered the mobilization of Russia with her own mobilization, but also sent a short-term ultimatum for Russia's demobilization and declared war without delay. Had Germany's mobilization not meant immediate war, had Germany given time for consideration, with a spark of good-will, it would have been possible to arrange everything by peaceful means." This is the record of the nation that now has the effrontery to try to put upon the Allies the blame for the bloodshed and suffering of the war, because they will not quit fighting. Because of Germany's long and deep-laid plans to bring on a European conflict in which by her thorough preparations she hoped to win a quick and decisive victory, because of her worse than barbarous methods of waging war, of which the torpedoing at night without warning of the Canadian hospital ship *Llandovery Castle*, is one of the most dastardly examples, because of her violation of Belgium, her broken pledges to the United States and her shameful betrayal of Russia, Germany must be beaten down until she is ready to submit to whatever terms outraged humanity shall fasten upon her.

Watching the Nation's Business

Continued from page 93

Justice for the Justices

Congress has been asked to increase the salaries of Federal judges, not only as a measure of obvious fairness, but also to attract able men to the bench. A bill for this purpose has been formally reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. The committee points out the fact that many able and efficient judges are compelled to resign because the meager salaries paid them are not sufficient to support their families. It is a curious fact that many State judges are paid approximately twice as much as justices of the Federal courts receive. Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for example, get \$13,000 a year and Superior Court judges are paid \$12,000 a year. The present salary of United States district judges is \$6,000 a year and United States circuit judges receive \$7,000 annually. In England, where the standards of law are very high, the judges are paid salaries commensurate with the honor and importance of

the positions. As a result, abler lawyers, by comparison with this country, go on the bench and justice moves more swiftly and safely. The miserly policy that governs the remuneration of judges in the United States is a serious mistake. It is so recognized by the House Judiciary Committee, which hopes to obtain justice for the justices and make it possible for many loyal judges, now confronted by a tremendous increase in the cost of living, to continue in the service of their country.

Now for Spartan Simplicity

It is not absolutely certain that an overwhelming majority of Americans are prepared to eliminate from their daily lives the luxuries which many have learned to regard as necessary comforts. The time is rapidly approaching, however, when Spartan simplicity will become a compulsory form of existence in America. Fuel Administrator Garfield at last has admitted that a coal shortage exists and that nothing can be done this year to overcome it. Con-

sequently, the Government will undertake to keep homes warm and protect war industries. If the accomplishment of these two purposes is achieved, Dr. Garfield will not permit his hair to turn gray from worry over the non-production of non-essentials. That word, of course, covers a multitude of things which a great many people regard as entirely essential. Nevertheless, the Fuel Administrator will adopt the simple life view. If the people have food to satisfy their hunger, it will not be considered necessary to give them a fine quality of china, glassware or linen to adorn their tables. If railroads and street cars are kept in operation, automobiles and taxicabs may be cut down to a minimum. If Americans can buy the actual necessities of life, and even theatrical entertainment, it will not be considered necessary to advertise those commodities with electric lights. Dr. Garfield is preparing drastic plans to save coal. His scheme of conservation will revolutionize the complex life that has long flourished in the United States.

Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

NOTE: The series of pictures on pp. 73-77 of one of our recent operations on the western front illustrate "war at close range." It should prove an interesting exercise to compare the reality with the sham battles and other warlike exercises of our training camps. The large number of pictures which have appeared in earlier issues, snapped by Mr. Estep, Mr. Thompson and others, furnish an abundance of material for this purpose. The picture on p. 87 and the article on p. 92 illustrate two important domestic problems which are closely related to the great struggle across the water.

French Preparations and Results, p. 80. What rivers have figured prominently in the operations on the western front? In the operations in Italy? Which have proved to be most important? Why? In what part of France was this bridge-building operation? Note the location of Paris with reference to the rivers of northern France. How well protected is the city by these? How important a problem did the building of bridges prove to be in the recent operations in Italy? Note just where in France and in Italy the battle lines are determined by the rivers. How well prepared is an army for this sort of work? (An interesting description of the difficulties encountered by the Austrians in crossing the Piave appeared in the *Times* July 3d, from the pen of a Vienna correspondent.) Compare the passage of the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg by the Union troops during the Civil War with the crossing of the Piave.

The Forty-Year Fight for Suffrage, p. 87. What are the important dates connected with this movement? Were they particularly favorable dates to advance the interests of suffrage? (Note what was taking place around these dates both in this country and in Europe.) Who were the great leaders? Which did the most for the cause? Justify your selection. Arrange in chronological order the principal events in the growth of the movement and then state the two or three most important. What is the strongest argument today for woman suffrage? What was the strongest argument forty years ago? Argue the relative merits of granting suffrage by the action of the State government and by the action of Congress. In what countries of Europe do women enjoy the suffrage? What is the situation in England?

Fixing Wages for 2,000,000 Men, p. 92. Who were intrusted with this problem? What experience and qualifications had they for a problem of this sort? Look up the principles governing wages in a good economics e. g., Seager, Taussig or Seligman, and note how far they were governed by economic principles in their recommendations. What were some of the difficulties involved? Had any such attempt ever been made to fix the wages for any large group of employees? An interesting chapter on the situation in England appeared in Dixon and Parmelee, *War Administration of the Railways of the United States and Great Britain* (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace). In an addendum to Part I they sum up the labor situation in this country. For England's experiences see Gray, *War-Time Control of Industry*. Macmillan.

"Brava Italia!" pp. 82-83. These photographs and Mr. Hare's interesting account of his experiences should be compared with the pictures in last week's issue. What has happened on the Italian front since then? (See the *Week of the War*, p. 78.) A German paper has prophesied that "Italy will soon learn how inferior she is and how untenable are

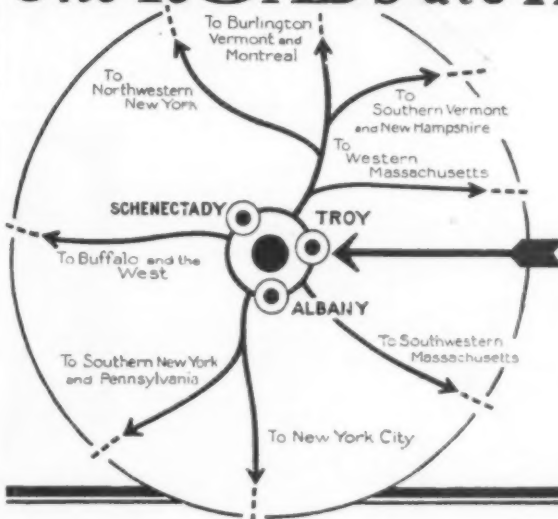
her positions." How far do Mr. Hare's pictures and narrative refute these assertions. What prominent fighters in the present war does he mention as being present during the struggle between Russia and Japan in 1904-1905. Look up this war and point out just how valuable these experiences would be in the successful prosecution of the present war.

First Pictures of Our First Victory, While the big Guns Clear the Way, the Gallant Americans Go Forward, Where They Fought Hand to Hand, Smoking Out the Huns at Cantigny, pp. 73-77. If the battle of Seicheprey may be compared to Lexington, in the American Revolution, to what battle would you compare Cantigny? Why? (Look up again the pictures by Mr. Kirtland illustrating this first clash, in the issues of May 11 and 18.) With these pictures before you, describe just what it means to "go over the top." Show the value of the training received in the camps. How do they compare with the accounts to be found in Empey's book or in Private Peat's narrative? How many stages could be recognized in this battle? Compare these pictures with the battle scene pictured in the issue of July 13. What differences do you note, if any? With what sort of an equipment did the boys go over? Show the necessity of this? How were the tanks used? Show the importance of the operations within the village itself (pp. 76-77). Where did the boys experience the greatest danger and why? Justify the assertion that it was at the same time a "big" victory and a "clean-cut" one. Note what it costs in preparations and loss of life to win a victory of this sort. Of what special advantage was it to the Allies to take this town? Besides reading the account, look up its location carefully. Read the letters from the Division Commander and note the reasons he gives for counting it an important success and commending those who participated.

The Rising Sun, cover. What is the "sun" referred to? Why has the artist pictured it as a sun? Why is it pictured as "rising"? To what situation does he refer? How are we interested? Read Dr. Strayer's article, p. 94. What are the curious-shaped buildings on the sky-line? How are they connected with Siberia? What does "Siberia" suggest to you? Is your idea of it justified by actual conditions to be found there?

Norman Hapgood's Page, pp. 81. Why is it that Premier Lloyd George, in spite of a great deal of opposition to him, remains the most influential man in England? What are some of his good qualities; some of his defects? If he were deprived of office, what English public man is best qualified to succeed him? What has Mr. George done to arouse his countrymen's patriotism and to speed up the war? Is he a radical or a tory at heart? What are the good points of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd's predecessor as premier? Why was he deposed as head of the government and how has he acted since?

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We fail to realize the wonderful natural wealth of the United States. I was greatly impressed by a very readable little book entitled "The Prairie Schooner," in which William Francis Hooker, a railroad man, recalls his early experiences in the wild West before the vogue of the railroads.

This wasn't so long ago. Indians were still in possession. The prairies were full of game and the mushroom towns that sprang up, with the advent of the railroads, were full of the spice of life.

What a transformation! Do we realize its amazing proportions? A single figure or two will startle us.

Mr. Stephen H. Voorhees, of the National City Bank, told the Virginia Bankers' Association recently that "we are the world's largest exporters of manufactured goods, the amount being actually double that of Great Britain, and forming nearly one-half of the total value of manufactured goods for export entering international trade in 1917."

Do we realize that our manufacturers four years ago turned out more than \$24,000,000,000 of goods, exceeding the output of any other two countries, and that these prodigious figures have since been swelled to an aggregate of \$35,000,000,000 a year.

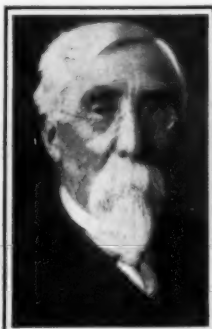
Turn from the products of our factories and contemplate the products of the soil, with an estimate of a winter wheat crop this year of nearly 600,000,000 bushels, or almost 50 per cent. more than the crop of last year, and the promise of an equal increase in spring wheat, with corn, oats, and cotton indicating the normal average. Why should we worry?

Chairman Jay of the Federal Reserve Bank says that business and manufacturing now are as near maximum capacity as restricted supplies of raw material and labor will permit. The Government is absorbing our industrial products at an increasing ratio, collections are good, traffic on the railroads moving more smoothly, the money volume of the dry goods movement large and buyers eager to secure their supplies.

Labor highly paid, enjoying rare prosperity, has increased its purchasing power and created an army of new investors which still remains to be counted. I repeat, why should we worry?

We are winning the war, slowly but surely. There is every indication that the tide against the Hun is turning distinctly. Germany must strike its final blow quickly or yield, more or less rapidly, to the encroachments of the Allies on its own frontiers.

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



HENRY M. LELAND
Of Detroit, a notable figure in the automobile manufacturing world, who retired from business about a year ago, but who to help the country in war, has, at the age of 75, built a \$9,000,000 plant to be devoted to the extensive production of Liberty Motors.



JAMES A. GRAY, JR.
One of the South's most popular and progressive bankers, treasurer of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., president of the North Carolina Bankers' Association, and chairman of the Finance Committee of the State Senate.



P. E. CROWLEY
Of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., vice-president operating department, New York Central Railroad, who lately assumed his duties as Federal manager of the New York Central Railroad, under government control. He began his railroad career as a messenger boy 40 years ago.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A three-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

I do not say that everything wears a rosy look. Apprehensions regarding the outcome of the new revenue war bill are becoming acute. The utter failure of our lawmakers last year to produce a workable revenue law leads to serious forebodings as to their capacity to learn by experience and to do things better.

The fatuous policy of the Federal Trade Commission in seeking sensational publicity in this time of national stress, by attacking the packers, the millers, the steel, coal and oil producers and business men generally and assailing them all as "profiteers," is creating a widespread feeling of justifiable resentment and indignation. The packers have met the charges promptly and shown that they were not justified.

The fact remains, and the Federal Trade Commission concedes as much, that the arbitrary fixing of prices by the Government has stimulated the profits of some and reduced the profits of others. Great Britain, with a riper judgment and greater wisdom than we have shown, simply levies a heavy war tax on all excess profits due to the war, putting the tax in some instances as high as 80 per cent. What better way for the Government to meet the appalling cost of the war than following the illustrious example of Great Britain?

If the people are satisfied with their legislators at Washington, they can evidence that fact next fall at the polls. If they are dissatisfied, they will have a fine opportunity to express their judgment in unmistakable terms. It would not surprise me if they did so. In that event, one heavy handicap on the stock market will be removed.

The surprising strength that securities of the best kind have been displaying of late is readily accounted for. Experienced investors with the courage of their convictions are not sacrificing their holdings. The buyers of \$100 bonds have increased

in number prodigiously. At heart the whole nation is optimistic and still retains its faith in country and in God.

S., NEW YORK: I would hardly call Intl. Nickel "a safe investment." It is rather a business man's purchase.

R., ALLENTOWN, PENNA.: Owing to the great prosperity of the corporation, Armour & Company's 6 per cent. deb. bonds, as well as its other securities, are very well regarded.

S., LAKE PLACID, N. Y.: Advance-Rumely Company's latest annual report shows considerable improvement in its financial condition. The preferred looks like an attractive speculation.

L., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.: With \$1000 to invest you would do better to select established dividend payers like U. S. Steel pld., Atchison pld., So. Pac. U. P., or Corn Products pld. Take one or two shares of each.

K., BROOKLYN, N. Y.: I repeatedly advised against the purchase of Emerson Motors, and now advise that you put no more money in it, or its successor. The exchange of stock seems to be all that is left for you.

P., GRANTVILLE, GA.: Although it has extensive producing properties in Mexico and large contracts for oil, Island Oil & Transport has not yet been able to make its business profitable enough to pay dividends. A long pull.

M., CLEVELAND, OHIO: I frequently warned my readers not to invest in Ford Tractor. The concern was criticized in responsible quarters. The man you name is one of the parties indicted in connection with the Emerson Motors fiasco.

B., DAVENPORT, IOWA: I have no great opinion of any of the low-priced motor stocks. The companies are facing too much competition in these wartimes to make their shares desirable. Not having received its statement of earnings, I cannot definitely judge of Elgin's prospects.

W., CENTRAL CITY, IOWA: In the absence of a definite statement of actual earnings, I do not consider Dayton Coal, Iron & R'way Company's 8 per cent. preferred stock so attractive as the preferred stocks of such established companies as U. S. Steel, Beth. Steel, Goodyear, or U. S. Rubber.

S. R., WILMINGTON, DEL.: Well-selected farm mortgages are not only patriotic investments; but they are also safe and of high yield. They will complete the diversification of your investments and increase your average return. Buy only from reliable, well-known farm mortgage houses or banks.

F., BUFFALO, N. Y.: The property controlled by the Boston and Montana was first operated in 1805. Much ore was extracted from it. The company was incorporated in 1913, but has paid no dividends. The mines are said to be promising and the management good. The stock appears to be a long pull.

O., NORFOLK, VA.: I wish I could advise you safely, but the company you mention is a local concern with no Wall Street connections and I am unable to judge of its merits. I deal principally with Wall Street securities. I advise you to act with caution and to get a report on the company from some mercantile agency.

K. S., KANSAS CITY, KANS.: Hotel Stadler's 6's are in denominations of \$100 to \$5,000, with maturities of 1921 to 1929. Average annual earning of this chain of hotels for the last three years is stated as more than four times the greatest annual interest charge. Present normal income taxes of 4 per cent. are paid. Price is par.

J., PHILADELPHIA, PA.: After payment of dividends American Gas showed a deficit in 1917. Like other public utility companies American Gas has felt the effect of increased cost of operation and higher taxation, and has found it conservative to reduce dividends. Its financial condition would improve if it were allowed to increase its rates.

D., WILKES BARRE, PENNA.: Earnings of California Petroleum Company have so improved that the required 7 per cent. is now being paid on preferred. There are still arrears of preferred dividends amounting to about 9 per cent. which must be cleared up before the common is entitled to anything. The latter is a fair long-pull speculation.

E., JOHNSTOWN, PENNA.: American Can is doing better than ever. A profit is always a good thing to take, but the stock is worth keeping. Corn Products common is getting in line ultimately for dividends and is being accumulated by those who know its value. There are more buyers than sellers

in the market at present, but conditions may change.

C., JAMESTOWN, OHIO: The Nipissing mines have been worked since 1904. The company has a tract of nearly 1,000 acres. So far over \$16,000,000 in dividends has been paid. The stock, par \$5 and quoted at nearly \$9, pays \$1 a year. While the price of silver remains high the company's earnings should be good. Present price of stock may have discounted its future. The company's deposit is constantly being depleted.

M. R., CHICAGO: ILL.: The partial payment plan is an excellent method for you to purchase securities on a basis of regular monthly payments. Terms are usually as follows: \$100 bonds—first payment, \$10, future payments, \$5 monthly; \$500 bonds—first payment, \$75, future payments, \$25 monthly; \$1,000 bonds—first payment, \$150, future payments, \$50 monthly. Stocks, first payment, from \$10 to \$50 per share, according to purchase price; future payments, from \$3 to \$5 per share, monthly.

S., HALIFAX, N. S.: My opinion of C. F. & I. is high. The company's property is extensive and valuable and its prospects are for continued prosperity. The stock seems to be picked up on every decline. It is significant that the latest dividend was declared for only one quarter, while last year dividends for the entire year were declared at once by the directors. So far as I know, the Rockefeller interests still dominate the company and while they do so, I shall have confidence in it. Gt. Northern Ore is controlled by the Hill interests and the stock is trusted. Reports regarding the company are very meager. The increase in price of iron ore may help the stock.

S., CUMBERLAND, MD.: One with several thousand dollars to invest at 6 per cent. with an opportunity to turn securities into cash readily, might find his best opportunity in the purchase of carefully selected dividend payers like Atchison pfd., American Smelting pfd., American Woolen pfd., Beth. Steel 8 per cent. pfd., Corn Products pfd., U. S. Rubber first pfd., U. P., or S. P. You would find more safety with good return in bonds such as Chicago & North Western deb. 5's; C. C. & St. L. gen. 4's; U. P. conv. 4's; American Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4's; Midvale s. f. cv. 5's; Int. Mercantile Marine first and col. 5's. The securities that you mention stand well, but are not listed on the exchanges and could not always be sure of a ready market at short notice.

New York, July 13, 1918

JASPER.

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Perkins & Co., long in business at Lawrence, Kansas, offer first mortgage 6 per cent. loans of \$200 and up. Ask the firm for loan list No. 716.

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offered to the thrifty everywhere by the Citizens Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio. This strong institution pays 4 per cent. compound interest. Send for its free booklet L.

Wonderful earnings were made by certain stocks in 1916-1917. These are set forth in a new and useful investment list of steel and other leading issues compiled by L. R. Latrobe & Co., 111 Broadway, New York, and sent to investors on request.

Reliable information on business and financial questions is furnished by the widely appreciated "Bache Review." It is valuable to investors and business men. Free copies sent by J. S. Bache & Co., members of New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

First mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, secured on improved farms in Oklahoma, are recommended by Aurelius-Swanson Company, Inc., 28 State National Bank Building, Oklahoma City, Okla. The bonds are in denominations of \$100 to \$1,000 and mature in two, three and five years. Get a list from the company.

It is important to holders of steel stocks to know the relative position of the 16 leading steel companies. This is shown in a table prepared by E. W. Wagner & Co., members of New York Stock Exchange, 33 New Street, New York. Readers can obtain this table by sending to the company for special circular L. W-30.

A variety of 6 per cent. first mortgage real estate serial bonds is described in the National Thrift Investment List, sent out by the Federal Bond & Mortgage Company, 90 E. Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich. Each issue is based on income-producing property, worth double or more the amount of the issue and the list is well worth having.

The labor problem bids fair, for a year or more at least, to be one of increasing difficulty. Wise employers will strive to understand labor's attitude. Help in dealing with labor is given by Babson Reports, popular with hosts of business men. Free particulars may be had by writing to Dept. K-26, of Babson's Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Having bought Liberty Bonds, the small investor should add to his holdings bonds with a higher yield. Baby bonds of sound corporations can be acquired on easy terms. Valuable suggestions are given in circular L-4, "Baby Bonds—Watch Them Grow," to be had of John Muir & Co., specialists in odd-lots and members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 61 Broadway, New York.

Anybody with \$100 or more to invest will find guidance in "Safety and 6 Per Cent.," a new booklet issued by S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Building, Chicago. Designed as a guide for July investments, it is useful for other months. Ask Straus & Co. for booklet No. F-83.

This firm has been in business 36 years without loss to any investor.

The twenty payment plan makes it possible for any one to buy income producing bonds or stocks on easy terms out of his savings. An explanation of this convenient method of investing, as well as a copy of an interesting little magazine, "Investment Opportunities," published fortnightly, will be sent upon request for 60-D, by Slattery & Co., Inc., 40 Exchange Place, New York.

Bonds in denominations of \$100 to \$1,000, paying 7 per cent. and based on a new metropolitan apartment building, are recommended by G. L. Miller Company, 5 Bank & Trust Building, Miami, Florida, and S. 1017 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga. The firm sends to any address its booklet "Miller Service—How This Insures the Bond and Mortgage Buyer," and Circular No. 154.

A monthly income of \$25 is a fine return on an investment of only about \$3,800. It may be secured by buying 50 shares of preferred stock of the Cities Service Company, one of the largest oil and public utility organizations. The company pays monthly dividends and gives out monthly earnings statements. Fuller information may be obtained from circular L.W-60, mailed to any investor by Henry L. Doherty & Company, 60 Wall Street, New York.

Owners of steel stocks who desire to forecast future investment values will do well to consult a complete analysis of the financial position of the steel companies contained in "Securities Suggestions," a fortnightly published by R. C. Megargel & Co., members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges, 27 Pine Street, New York. Every number discusses important financial matters. The firm sends free booklets to all who write for 15-D.

First farm-mortgage bonds, based on fertile lands in prosperous Iowa, and municipal bonds issued by cities in that State are offered by the Bankers' Mortgage Company of Des Moines, Iowa. The bonds are in denominations of from \$50 to \$1,000 and may be bought, if desired, on the partial payment plan. They are well secured and the interest yield is attractive. A fuller statement of these opportunities may be found in a free book, "Iowa Investments No. 18A," sent to any applicant by the company.

In these days many chances are offered of investments that make liberal returns. The responsible National City Company, National City Bank Building, New York, with correspondent offices in 30 cities, has prepared a diversified and well-balanced list of securities which it recommends, comprising Federal Land Bank 5's, New York State 4 1/2's, So. Pac. R. R. first ref. 4's, No. Ohio Traction and Light first lien ref. 5's, and Procter & Gamble 7 per cent. notes. Prices and descriptions of these issues are given in list L-85, which the company will supply to any investor.

A Government Failure

A STRIKING object lesson as to the evils and the disastrous results of government ownership of railroads is offered in that generally well-governed country, the Dominion of Canada. The Canadian Government has operated the Intercolonial Railroad for forty-seven years. For twenty-five years there was an annual deficit, the total for the period being \$11,500,000. During twenty-two years the road's earnings were greater than its expenses, but so slight was this profit that the net deficit for the forty-seven years of government ownership is \$9,500,000. The Prince Edward Island Railroad has lost money every year of the forty-three in which the government has operated it, the total deficit being \$3,280,000. The government has built and is now operating the National Transcontinental. Not one of the three systems earned expenses for the year ending June 30, 1915, the combined deficit being \$350,000. These government-owned railroads have been an expense to the taxpayers in spite of the fact that they paid no taxes. Canada's privately-owned railroads paid in taxes in 1916, \$3,040,728.

The poor showing made by the Intercolonial was due to corrupt political influence. "Almost every abuse known to railroading," says the Montreal *Gazette*, "took root and flourished." Some of these abuses were underbidding, secret rebates, an excessive number of stations and employees, absurd classifications, unjust tariffs. Government-ownership of railroads in the United States would be open to similar abuses, for, as the *Wall Street Journal* says, "Public ownership in any sense that the average Congressman could understand means political ownership." It is only in a highly centralized and autocratic government, as Francis H. Sisson, assistant-chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, points out, that government ownership has achieved any degree of success; yet in Germany, where

this is the case, freight rates are nearly double ours.

Nevertheless not deterred by its unsatisfactory experience with the railroads named above, the Canadian Government ventured still deeper into the morass of government ownership. It acquired the Northern Railway system as a consequence of heavy loans to the builders which the latter were unable to repay, prepared to take over the Grand Trunk Pacific, and negotiated for possession of the Grand Trunk Railway itself. These moves indicate the possibility that all the important railroads in Canada, except the Canadian Pacific, will be consolidated into one system. It has even been hinted by Premier Borden that some day all the transportation lines in Canada may come under one management. Disturbed by the conditions created by political control, the government considered the appointment of a board to direct railroad operations "without political interference or influence."

But while this would be, in the circumstances, a prudent step, its success would be problematical. The board would have a tremendous task to emulate that splendid example of privately owned and conducted enterprise, the great Canadian Pacific system. The strength and efficiency of the Canadian Pacific in the present war crisis have been such that not the most rabid champion of government ownership will suggest that wider government control could produce better results. The Canadian Pacific has accumulated property values of more than a billion dollars. Yet there is only \$260,000,000 of common stock, paying 10 per cent. dividends, with \$13,200,000 in annual fixed charges. The surplus after fixed charges and dividends is \$17,000,000. The sum of \$1,700,000,000 invested by the Government in railroads earns but little more than half of the Canadian Pacific's income.

"If," as a writer well posted on Cana-

dian affairs, lately said, "the Canadian Government continues in its policy and soon has \$2,000,000,000 in Grand Trunks, Pacific Grand Trunks, National Transcontinentals, and Intercolonials, etc., Canada will have a \$3,000,000,000 railroad system, of which \$1,000,000,000 will be Canadian Pacific and \$2,000,000,000 Government roads, and the Canadian Pacific under private management, with one-third of the property, will be found earning two-thirds of the total railroad money and performing more than that proportion in service to business and the nation. The Canadian Pacific's operating sheets show \$4,000,000 increase in freight revenue in the past year, with no increase in rates and a saving of 60,000,000 car miles in the car movement." The writer claims that the Canadian Pacific is the only railroad on the American continent, and probably in the world, which can boast of 100 per cent. of equipment and efficiency. He admits that the railway has been somewhat favored, for the credit, operation and management of the road have never been stunted by legislative acts or supervising commissions.

A peculiar indication of the utility of government and the efficiency of private management of railroads is the fact that, while granting a substantial increase in rates to the railroads, the Canadian Government levied a special tax on the Canadian Pacific equivalent to the amount derived from this increase. The Government realized that the Canadian Pacific was able to operate at a profit without the extra revenue, and was, therefore, compelled to give on the one hand and remove on the other. The tax will amount to \$7,000,000 annually till the end of the war. Had the Canadian Pacific been allowed to retain its old rates all of the other lines would have suffered, because the public would have dealt where it could get the lowest figures. The increase in rates was needed to help out the government-owned lines.

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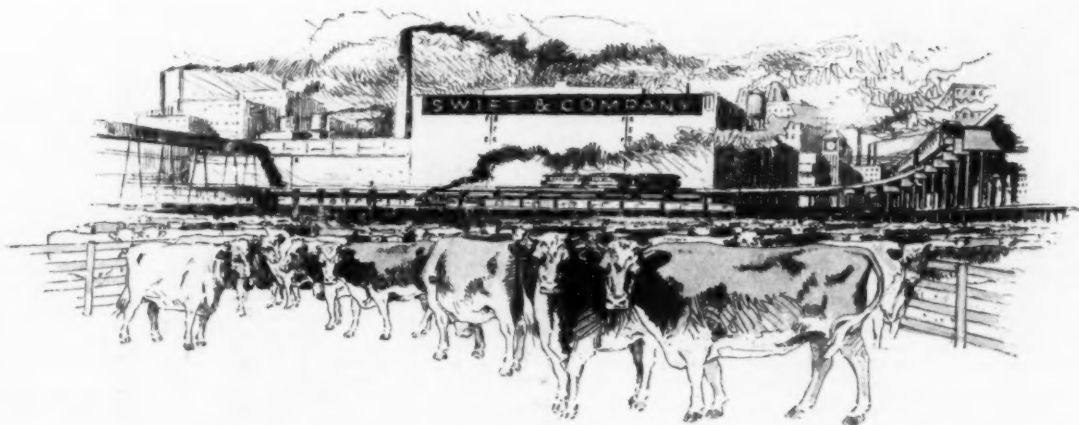
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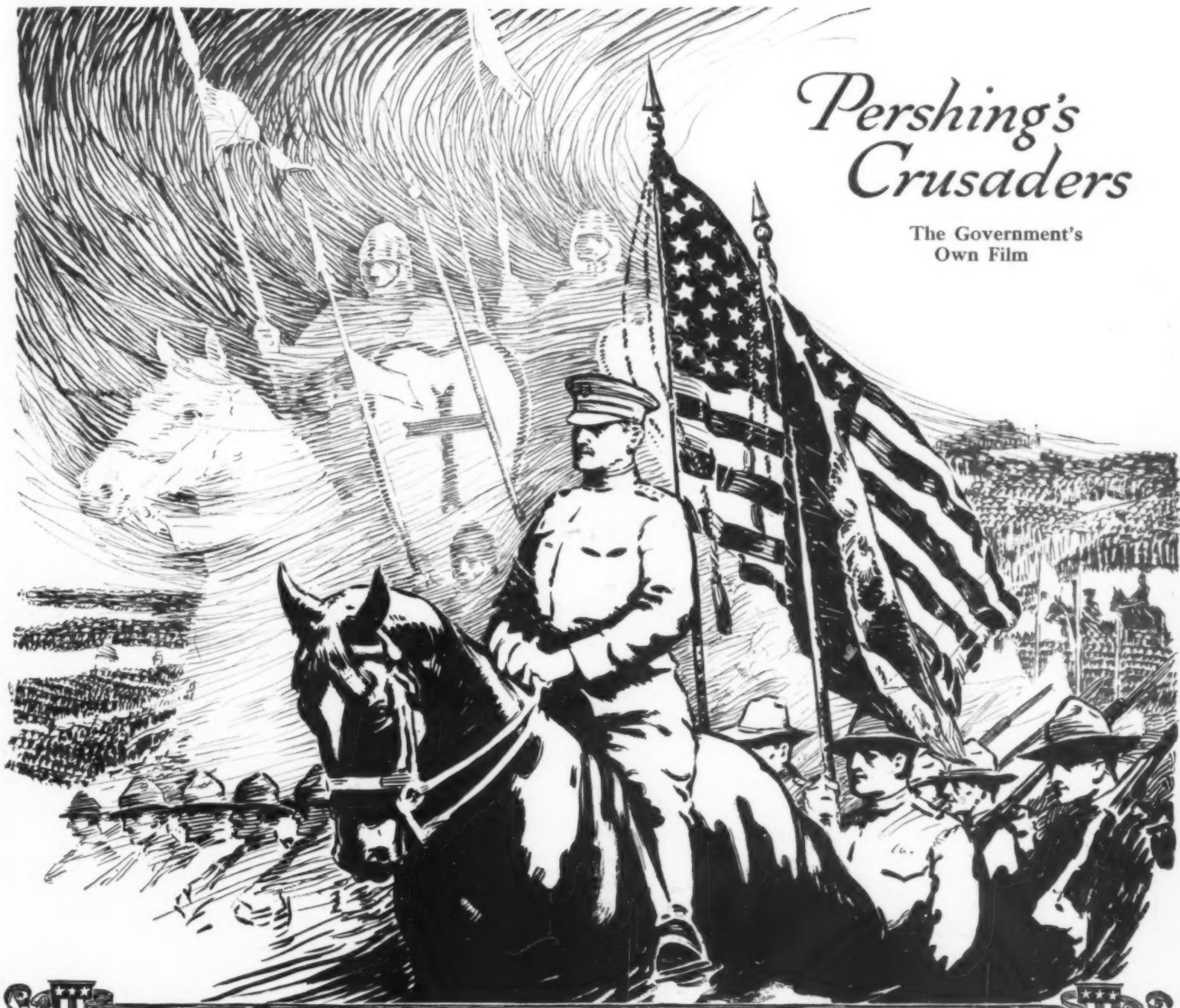
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